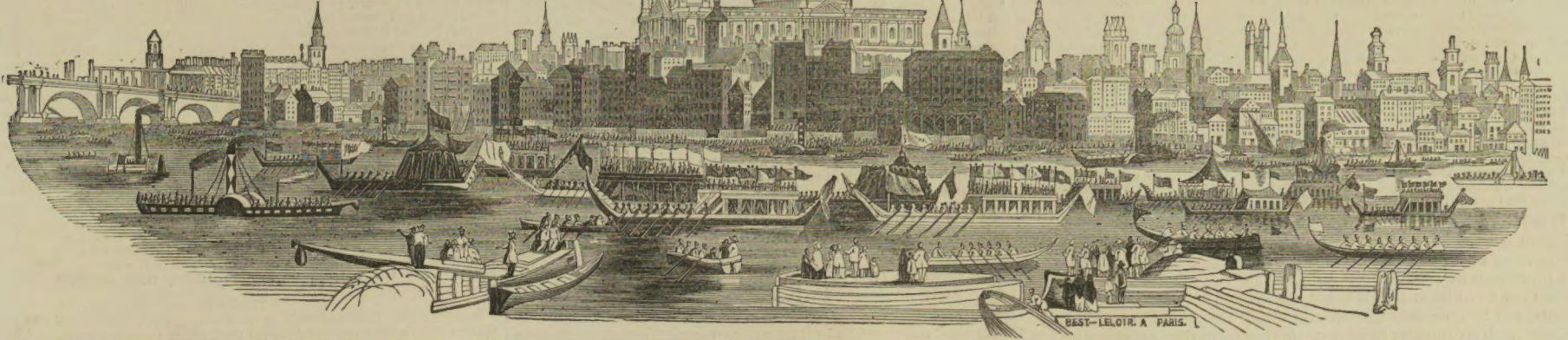


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 409.—Vol. XVI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, AND THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

THE Water Companies of the Metropolis have found a defender in Sir William Clay, Bart., Chairman of the Grand Junction and Southwark and Vauxhall Water Companies. Sir William, in a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Water Supply of London," has undertaken to prove that the recent outcry raised against the Water Companies is unjust, and that all the companies, whether providing their customers with water from the Thames, the Wandle, the Colne, or the Lea, provide not alone a sufficient, but an abundant and wholesome supply. He has also undertaken to prove that the existing companies are not over-paid for their vast expenditure of capital. These are bold tasks; and it is only justice to Sir William Clay to state that he has brought to bear upon the subject a great amount of practical knowledge; that he has exhibited a thorough acquaintance with it in all its details; that he has treated it impartially, both under its public and its private aspects; and that he has made out a case which will make the judicious pause before they add their voices to the general chorus of indignation which has been raised indiscriminately against all the companies.

We doubt, however, whether, if the householders of the metropolis were polled, to decide by their votes the three questions of the sufficiency and the purity of the supply, and the reasonableness of the rates, the result would be in accordance with the opinion formed by Sir William Clay. In all but the very poorest class of houses,

it is possible that in the matter of quantity there may be no just reason of complaint. It is also probable that the New River Company supplies a wholesome liquid, unpolluted by sewerage or other impurity; and it is also very likely that shares in Water Companies do not pay exorbitant or even large dividends. The questions which the public are called upon to consider are—Firstly, whether the smaller class of houses are properly supplied—those small houses in filthy courts and alleys where pestilence is bred? Secondly, whether the companies that draw their supplies from the Thames within tidal influence, do not pour into the houses of the people a liquid holding every kind of impurity and abomination either in mechanical or in chemical solution? And thirdly, whether, under a municipal system of water supply, the water rents would not be much lower than they can by any possibility become in the hands of monopolist corporations of private traders? We are glad to see that even Sir William Clay, emphatic as he is in asserting the sufficiency and wholesomeness of the water administered to the metropolis under the present system, has no objection to the overthrow of private monopoly; and that he has supported, and will again support, a reform which shall render the supply of water a municipal enterprise, under public controul. All that he stipulates for is a fair compensation to the existing companies. For vesting the water supply in the public, Sir William cites five reasons which seem to him conclusive:—

1st. A supply of water, abundant and of good quality, is so absolutely essen-

tial, not only to the public health, but even to public morals, that it would appear, on this account alone, to fall within that class of functions which a Government is bound to take upon itself.

2ndly. There is a great and obvious convenience in the supply of water being vested in the same authority in any locality as the paving and sewerage.

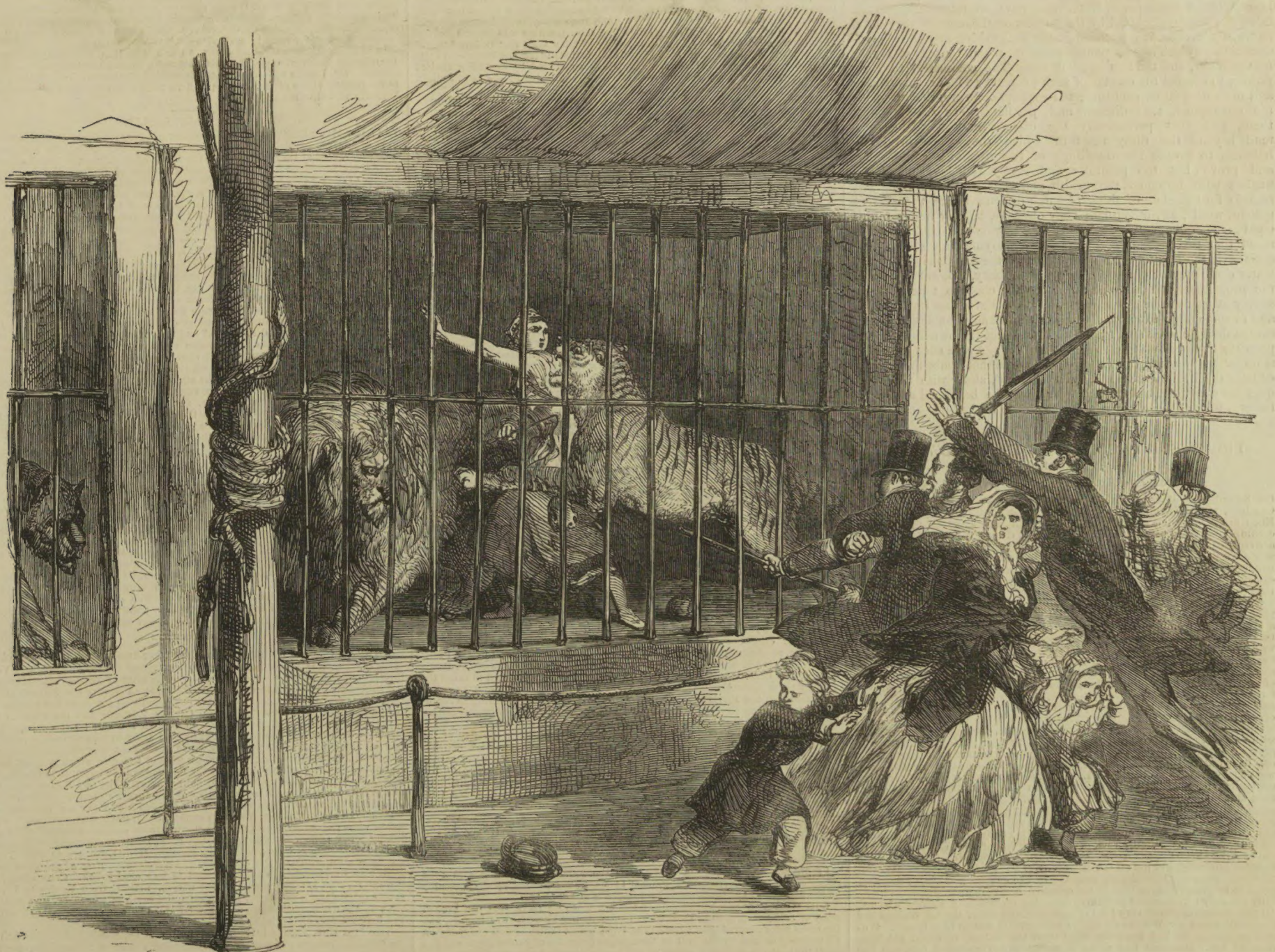
3rdly. There is, perhaps, no other mode by which the public can be perfectly protected against the possible occurrence of some of those evils to which monopoly has been found to lead, and at all events the cost of water will, or ought to be, less to the consumer. To private parties the supply of water is a commercial enterprise—they have a right to look for rates which will not only pay current interest on the capital expended, but as much larger a return as will be a compensation for the risk incurred. This right is founded in justice, and must always be, as it has always been, recognized by the Legislature.

4thly. There is nothing in the character of a water supply which places it beyond the range of those functions which public authorities may conveniently discharge. There is no commercial acuteness required, no buying and selling, no watching of markets. The works once well formed—the carrying them on may be entrusted, not only without inconvenience, but perhaps with advantage, to one superintending officer, acting under the control of the governing authority.

Lastly. The parties distributing water must of necessity be invested with very stringent powers, partaking of the nature of the powers of a police, which will of course be less invidiously, as well as more efficiently, exercised by the recognised agents of public authority, than by the servants of a company.

Sir William believes that the means exist for making the purchase on behalf of the public of the property of the Water Companies:—

And that it would be easy to complete an arrangement of the kind I have suggested, on terms which, while they should be fair to the companies, would be ultimately very advantageous to the public. On the transfer of the water-works



DEATH OF THE "LION QUEEN," IN WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE, AT CHATHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



to the public, there would arise immediately a large increase of net income from three sources.

1st. From the consolidation of establishments, after allowing retiring pensions to such of the officers of the companies as might not be retained by the new authorities.

2ndly. From the greater vigilance and strictness with which the rates would be collected by a public body, than they are now by the companies, and the lower percentage on the collection, when forming part of a general rate collection for municipal purposes.

3rdly. From the new rates to be received from the householders (or owners of houses rather) who now refuse to take a water supply, but, in the case supposed, would be compelled to take a supply and pay for it.

It would be easy to show that from these sources—taking the metropolis throughout—a large increase of net income might be obtained. A far larger, although prospective increase, would be derived from the growth of London, which would for many years add no inconsiderable increase year by year to the revenue derivable from a water supply. From the income thus at the disposal of the State, it would be easy to provide the means of purchase of the water-works property. This might be done either by raising the sum agreed on as the price of the works, on the security of the rates, as was proposed in the Health of Towns Bill, as first brought in by Government in 1847, or by a rent-charge. By either mode the means would exist of giving to the existing companies the full value of their property, and yet of providing prospectively a surplus income, which at no very remote period would become considerable.

This surplus might either be employed as a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the rates, or it might be kept in hand as a means of general improvement of the metropolis.

It will be seen from the foregoing extracts, that, although Sir William is a staunch defender of the existing companies against the accusations which have been levelled at them since the period when the prevalence of cholera drew public attention to the subject with more than usual intensity, he is not obstinate in his advocacy of his clients, and by no means disinclined to play the part of a sanitary reformer. His pamphlet is, in fact, nothing more than an elaborate and ably-argued plea for compensation; yet, with the utmost deference to his zeal and judgment, we must assert that the plea was scarcely needed. It was never, as far as we are aware, proposed by any person, in or out of Parliament, or even so much as hinted, that equitable compensation should not be given to all the companies. So that, after all, upon his main argument, the excellent Baronet has bestowed his labour in vain. We are glad, however, to know that as a sanitary reformer his opinions are not influenced by the position he holds as chairman of a monopolist water company; and that when the question comes fairly before the Legislature, as come it must, the cause of public health and cleanliness will have his decided support.

Sir William's good opinion of the Thames water is almost the only point on which the public generally will feel inclined to dispute the accuracy of his judgment—or of his olfactory perception. But this, after all, is a point of no importance. Whether the existing water companies be or be not suffered to continue to supply London with water from the Thames, it is quite clear than London itself will not much longer be suffered to pollute that noble river by discharging into it the daily filth of two millions of people. The public voice has unanimously decided that the first sanitary reform needed in this great metropolis is the purification of the tidal stream, which ignorance and mismanagement have converted into one mighty sewer, of which the impurities increase in exact proportion with the increase of population. We may be sure, whatever may be in other respects the solution of the water-question, that the Thames will not be allowed to be a breeder of pestilence and malaria to the City, to which it might be the source of health and comfort, as well as of wealth and prosperity.

There is but one other point in Sir William's pamphlet which we have not noticed, but it is one of great importance, and one, also, that has been lately too much lost sight of. It has been stated that there are 70,000 houses in London, having no water supply at all. Sir William thinks this number a gross exaggeration; but, whether it be so or not, it is admitted on all hands that a very large number of such houses exist. It is obviously the interest of the water companies to diminish this number, and to make every householder a consumer of water and payer of rates. But, in the miserable houses occupied by the poorest of the people, very often as weekly tenants, it is not easy under the existing system to introduce a supply. The occupants cannot incur the expense of laying on the water, and the landlord will not. The companies have no powers to compel the owners of such property to incur this trifling and most needful expenditure; the consequences are, that the poor are unsupplied, that disease and pestilence are rife amongst them, and that periodically the disease and pestilence extend beyond the filthy nests in which they were originally hatched, to invade the dwellings of the rich and comfortable, and prove but too painfully and surely that no class can neglect with impunity the health and safety of another. The remedy for this state of things, though difficult under the present system, would, as Sir William Clay observes, be easy under municipal management. "It cannot," he says, "be too clearly understood that there is no other mode of remedying this insufferable social evil than by lodging somewhere, in the hands either of the water companies or of some municipal authority, a power to compel the proprietors of houses below a certain class, to take a water supply at rates to be agreed upon." We believe that in Glasgow, and in some other towns, a clause in the local acts enables the water companies to exercise this authority, and that the owners of house property have ceased to consider it an evil. Some such authority is imperatively needed in London; and we cannot doubt that sooner or later the Legislature will take it in hand, along with the water question generally, and that the result will be beneficial and satisfactory, both to the water companies and to the public.

## FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE IN WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE.

(See the Illustration on preceding page.)

On Saturday evening last, an inquest was held at the Golden Lion Inn, Chatham, before J. Hind, Esq., coroner for West Kent, touching the death of Ellen Bright, a young girl, aged 17 years, who was killed on the previous evening by a tiger, in the establishment of Mr. George Wombwell, which had arrived in that town for exhibition on the preceding day. The deceased, who was denominated "the Lion Queen," had the honour of performing before her Majesty some time since, at Windsor Castle; and, as will be seen from the evidence, was going through the usual evolutions with a lion and tiger at the time she met with her melancholy death.

Stephen King, the first witness examined, said he had been in the employ of Mr. Wombwell, as keeper, for the last six years. The deceased was a niece of Mr. Wombwell, and daughter of John Bright, a bugle-player in the band. It was the business of the deceased to go into the dens and perform with the beasts, which she had been in the habit of doing several times daily for the last twelve months. On Friday evening, shortly after nine o'clock, she went into the den in which a lion and tiger were kept, for the purpose of performing as usual—the tricks played by her being principally with the former animal. She had only been in two or three minutes, but had gone through the main part of the performance, excepting that of making the lion sit down in a particular part of the cage, when—the tiger being in her way—the deceased struck it lightly with a small whip which she carried in her hand. The beast growled, as if in anger, and, crouching close to the bottom of the den, stretched out its paw, as if at her leg or dress, causing the deceased to fall sideways against the cage; the animal at the same moment sprang at her, and, seizing her ferociously by the neck, inserted the teeth of the upper jaw in her chin, and, in closing his mouth, inflicted frightful injury in the throat with his fangs. He then appeared to change his position, making a second gripe across the throat of his victim. A keeper, who was standing on the step of the den, armed with a whip, immediately rushed to her assistance, but the animal did not lose its hold until struck over the nose violently with an iron bar; and whilst King held the tiger, the poor woman was removed from the cage, bleeding profusely, and life all but extinct. She was taken into one of the caravans, where she was immediately attended by two medical gentlemen, who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.

By the Jury: The animal had never exhibited symptoms of animosity before. All the animals appeared very fond of deceased, and she of them. Witness had frequently heard Mr. Wombwell say he wished there was no Lion Queen. Witness thought, if she had kept the whip from the animal, it would not have attacked her. Deceased had never exhibited any symptoms of fear, and had frequently gone into the den to the animals when there had been no company present, for practice and amusement. It had been said that, perhaps, it happened

because the beasts had not been fed, and it was a few minutes past their time. In answer to that, witness could only say, he had frequently seen her go amongst the animals on a Monday, when they had not been fed on the previous day.

Richard Cooper Todd, surgeon, attached to the Royal Artillery, stationed in Brompton Barracks, said he was witnessing the exhibition at the time of the occurrence, and was standing quite close to the rope in front of the den. He saw the deceased enter, and on going in the tiger did not appear to be very friendly with her; she struck him on entering, and he lay down. She then proceeded to her performances with the lion, and afterwards turned round, and again struck the tiger. It appeared angry, and immediately seemed to turn upon the deceased, rearing upon his hind legs, and seizing her by the neck. She fell on her back, and the tiger crouched over her. He saw no more of her until removed from the den, when he hastened to her assistance. She was perfectly insensible, and had lost a great deal of blood, and her face and lips were very pale. She was still alive; the heart was beating; but she was perfectly unconscious. Witness placed his hand on the wound in the neck to stop the bleeding, and administered some brandy to deceased, but she was unable to swallow it, and in a very few minutes her heart ceased to beat. There were four wounds on the left side of the neck, a slight wound on the right leg, and another on the chin, caused by the teeth of the tiger, whose jaw had caused a very large wound under the chin, which, aided by the shock her system had sustained, produced death.

The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased was killed by a male tiger whilst exhibiting in its den, and expressed a strong opinion against the practice of allowing persons to perform in a den with animals.

The occurrence excited very painful interest, and a great number of persons were present during the inquiry.

The alarm and confusion among the spectators at the moment of the frightful scene baffles description, most of those present pressing on each other in their efforts to escape. Fortunately, however, none were seriously injured.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The old vexed question of National Education—conducted on secular principles by the State, through the instrumentality of the Paris University and its offshoots, or managed by the Church, on the principle of combining religious instruction with it—which so agitated France during the reign of Louis Philippe, has been again raised, with its wonted acerbity, under the Republic, by a fundamental bill at present under discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the subject; and now, as then, neither the adherents of the Secular, nor those of the Ecclesiastical party seem in the slightest degree disposed to forego what they regard as their peculiarly just claims to occupy solely the wide domain of National Education. Indeed, the question is even further complicated than it was under the Monarchy, by the introduction of a new element of discord, in the opposition of the Mountain, or Ultra-Republican party, to the claims of both Church and State alike in the matter—the theology of the one not being more repugnant to their ideas of what should constitute the proper moral training of youth, than the absolutist centralization of the other is obnoxious to their notions of the political and administrative freedom which ought to preside over the important task of Public Instruction.

In the course of the debate during the week, M. Barthelmy de St. Hilaire spoke against the proposed law. He defended the right of the university—that is to say, of the State—to exercise supreme control over the whole system of education—masters, machinery, scholars, and all. The new law opened the council-board of the university to certain heads of the Church, and other members of the community not in connexion with the university, and, in fact, reduced the control exercised by this Government institution to a due subordination to the views and feelings of other parties. That settlement was regarded as a surrender of education to the Jesuits.

The Bishop of Langres, who spoke the sentiments of the Church, declared that his view had undergone no change; but as he had been told that it was necessary for the Church to make sacrifices, for peace sake, he would assent to the bill, although he had little hope of its effecting what he would believe to be its purpose.

M. Victor Hugo wished to have an extensive public instruction given and regulated by the State. He was desirous that France should present a vast *ensemble*—a sort of network of intellectual workshops. Its starting-point should be the village seminary, and it should rise as far as the Institute. He would not have a commune without a school, not a city without a college, not a town without a faculty. The hearts of the people should be placed in constant communication with the brain of France. He advocated freedom of instruction with the surveillance of the State, but by the State exclusively laical. He would not introduce into the councils either Bishops or delegates of Bishops. He wanted a complete separation of Church and State. The present bill would only be an additional weapon given to the clergy. He would not entrust the education of youth to the clerical party, who had long sought to put restrictions on the human mind. What had that party done for Italy and Spain? Italy now knew not how to read, though it had been the mother of nations, of poets, of genius, and of the arts. Spain had lost her rank among the nations, but she had gained the Inquisition, which some present might wish to see re-established. (Here the hon. member was interrupted by violent gesticulations from the Right, and violent shouts of "Order, order!" "He is insulting the Catholic faith!" "It is infamous!" "Let him go on!" "It is only romantic nonsense!") M. Victor Hugo concluded by declaring against the bill; and, when he sat down, he was loudly applauded by the Left, while a terrific explosion of murmurs issued from the Right.

M. Pougoulat replied to the speech of M. Victor Hugo, and said that the Church needed not his sympathy, for that it had resisted the attacks of much more vigorous champions, and triumphed over more talented and dangerous philosophers than he.

M. Pascal Duprat spoke in favour of the free organisation of education, and maintained that the State could no more claim the right of public instruction than of trade and industry.

This *coup d'état* of the discussion shows pretty fairly the present condition of this all-important question, which does not seem likely to be either speedily or satisfactorily settled.

The Archbishop of Paris has just addressed to his clergy a pastoral letter, accompanying three ordinances relating to ecclesiastical matters. The first establishes for five years severe examinations for young priests on the principal points of ecclesiastical knowledge; the second prescribes certain modifications in the diocesan conferences established at Paris by his predecessor; and the third orders for the diocese of Paris conferences for the examination of cases of conscience, as is practised at Rome. They are to be held every two months, under the presidency of the Archbishop, and are to be composed of all the priests of the diocese. The first of these conferences is fixed for Feb. 8.

The official returns published by the Government show that the indirect taxes and revenues of France, in 1849, amounted to 701,713,000*fr.* In 1847 they produced 820,643,000*fr.*, and in 1848, 676,790,000*fr.*, showing a diminution, as compared with the former, of 118,930,000*fr.*, and an augmentation over 1848 of 24,923,000*fr.* The receipts of 1847, however, included the two-thirds of the proceeds of the tax on salt, suppressed in 1849, amounting to 46,899,000*fr.*, so that the real diminution does not exceed 72,031,000*fr.*, or 4,000,000*fr.* less than the deficit calculated upon in the estimates. The receipts will also be increased by the taxes remaining to be recovered on the 31st of December last, estimated at 5,694,000*fr.*; so that the whole amount for 1849 will be 707,407,000*fr.* The receipts of 1848 likewise included the two-thirds of the tax on salt, amounting to 42,228,000*fr.*, so that the actual increase in 1849, over the last year, is 67,151,000*fr.* Republican meetings are being held almost daily in Paris. The reason assigned by the leaders is the apprehension of a *coup d'état*. The Government is not unmindful of their movements.

It is generally understood that the Government has renounced the intention of sending any additional force to Monte Video, and it is rumoured that the remonstrances of Lord Normanby have had much to do with this prudent resolve.

Forty-five of the insurgents of June, detained at Cherbourg, have just been pardoned. There are now only fifty insurgent prisoners remaining in the fort of Hommet, at Cherbourg.

Thirty-two of the political prisoners confined in Douellens have been removed to the casemates of the Citadel. They had raised a pyramid of snow in the yard of their prison, and endeavoured, by that means, to escape over the walls.

One subject which has caused a good deal of acrimonious writing, and which the papers are much taken up with discussing, is that of the doctrines laid down in the *Napoleon* (the President's especial organ) on certain constitutional topics. This journal defends at some length the openly-avowed assumption of the President to retain his Ministers without respect to votes of the Assembly, on the ground that in doing so he follows the example set by the President of the United States. To this it is replied that the Ministers of the President of the United States are not members of Congress, so that to make the analogy perfect, the French Ministers should resign their seats; and regret is expressed that the President of the Republic, instead of endeavouring to reconcile and conciliate, should thus seek to irritate and keep open the breach caused by his Message of the 31st October. So stands the controversy at present.

Accounts from the departments continue to speak of the severity of the weather, and of the immense quantity of snow that has fallen, and which has occasioned several disasters. Travellers lose their way, and a rural letter-carrier was found dead in the snow. In many cantons of the department of the Ardege, the snow has risen to the coping of the houses. Many persons have perished in the avalanches, which are frequent, and whole flocks of sheep have been swept away. In the Jura the communication is completely interrupted, and many persons have fallen a prey to the wolves.

At Luchon, in the Pyrenees, more snow has fallen than has been known within the memory of man.

### ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—Accounts from Turin bring the important intelligence that the treaty of peace with Austria, concluded at Milan, was ratified by the Assembly on the evening of the 9th instant, by a majority of 112 to 17.

ROME.—From Rome, under date of the 6th inst., we learn that the French army of occupation is to be reduced to 18,000 men. The cold was intense, and the roads were covered with snow. The Pope, whose return is said to depend on his effecting a loan, is likely, it is thought, to enter the city once more within a short time, as the accomplishment of the loan is regarded as quite certain. The "Eternal City" wishing to perpetuate the remembrance of its gratitude to the French army, has just had a medal struck, representing, on one side, as the per-

sonification of the French army in Italy, the features of the ex-General-in-Chief, Oudinot, with this inscription:—

Vict. Oudinotus Gallorum Exercitus Prefectus.

And, on the other, in the centre of an oak leaf, the words

Urbs  
Expugnata coactus  
Civium at Artium  
In columella  
Consuluit  
A. M.D.CCC.XLIX.

This medal, which is elegantly executed, has been addressed, in the name of the Municipality of Rome, by M. Bartholomeo Belli, President of the Academy of Inscriptions and Monuments, to General Oudinot, with an appropriate letter, declaring that the Roman Senate, having decreed that a medal should be struck, destined to transmit to posterity the testimony of the gratitude of the Eternal City for the humanity and generous sentiments of his Excellency, the dies of the work would, in a few days, be transmitted to him, to be handed down as an heirloom in his family, significant of the obligations which the inhabitants of Rome were under to him for his excellent conduct.

### PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened at Lisbon by the Queen in person on the 2nd instant, on which occasion her Majesty delivered a speech from the throne, filled, after the manner of such effusions, with empty phrases, "signifying nothing."

### BELGIUM.

The Senate of Belgium has ratified the treaty of navigation between Belgium and France. Objections were made, in the course of the debate, by some senators, that the treaty would enable French vessels to deprive those of Belgium of the conveyance of salt, and that the concessions made by France, in return for the abandonment of the tolls of the Escaut, were not sufficient; but, after hearing the Minister of Foreign Affairs, these objections were not persisted in.

### TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 31st ult., state, that on that day diplomatic relations were renewed between the Sublime Porte and Russia and Austria. The terms of arrangement are:—The Poles implicated in the late insurrection in Hungary are to be expelled, and the Hungarian refugees are to be confined in the town of Koniah, in Asia Minor. Neither the Porte nor any foreign Power can, for the future, protect political delinquents who may fly from Russia or Austria into Turkey. No person, however, furnished with an English or a French passport, can be seized on by the Russian or Austrian authorities whilst in the Ottoman Empire, unless the crime with which that person may be charged be fully proved before the Ambassador, Consul, or agent of the Government whose passport he holds.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### ENSIGN DANIEL AUGUSTUS SANDFORD.

THE death of this accomplished gentleman and gallant officer has excited feelings of no common regret. It arose from the excessive fatigues of the campaign in the Punjab. Mr. Sandford, who had only just completed his twentieth year, was son of the Rev. John Sandford, vicar of Dunchurch, nephew of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, and grand-on of Dr. Sandford, Episcopalian Bishop of Edinburgh. The family from which he derived—the Sandfords of Sandford, in Shropshire—is one of the few in England that can trace an unbroken male descent from a Norman follower of the Conqueror.

"It may not be, perhaps, very generally known (we quote from the *Edinburgh Courant*) that this young gentleman, who, had he been spared, could scarcely have failed to have risen to distinction, and fulfilled the most sanguine expectations his friends entertained of him, was the author of 'Leaves from the Journal of a Subaltern during the Campaign in the Punjab,' published a month or two ago by the Messrs. Blackwood. These memoranda, the gleanings of an observant eye, and the outpourings of a finely-toned and generous spirit, were jotted down, it appears, without the slightest view of ever being presented to the public eye; but, having been communicated piecemeal to his friends in England, were, without even his personal consent, transmitted to the columns of the *Times*, from the great interest exhibited at the period regarding the position of our Indian affairs, more especially after the sanguinary battle of Chillianwallah, of which, as well as the previous battle of Rannuggur, and the subsequent crowning victory of Goojerat, they contain a graphic and most animated account."

Mr. Sandford was Ensign in the 2nd Bengal European Regiment, to which he was appointed in 1848.

### EDWARD DUBOIS, ESQ.

This gentleman, who was well known as a man of wit and classical learning, died on the 10th instant, at his house in Sloane-street. The first appearance of Mr. Dubois as an author was in 1799, when he published a volume entitled "The Wreath," consisting of selections from Sappho, Bion, and Moschus, with a prose translation. In the year 1802 he published "Old Nick," a satirical story, in three volumes; and next year Mr. Dubois edited an edition of the "Decameron" of Boccaccio, in English, to which he added remarks on his life and writings; and in 1807 he edited Francis's "Horace." Much of the celebrity of Mr. Dubois, however, arose from his publication of "My Pocket-book," a pungent satire in ridicule of Sir John Carr, the tourist; it gave rise to a lawsuit, in which Sir John failed. Mr. Dubois was also editor of "The Monthly Mirror" for some time previous to its discontinuance.

In 1836, Mr. Dubois was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple; he practised as a special pleader, and also as a barrister, on the Home Circuit. Mr. Dubois was Judge of the Sheriff's Metropolitan County Court prior to the passing of the recent statute; and he filled that office with great credit to himself and utility to the public.

### LADY MARY LESLIE.

THE LADY MARY LESLIE, youngest daughter of George William Evelyn, eleventh Earl of Rothes, by his first wife, Henrietta Ann, daughter of the first Earl of Chichester, died at Dorking, on the 11th inst., aged fifty-six. Her Ladyship's elder sister succeeded her father as third Countess of Rothes, and was grandmother of the present Earl. Through her grandmother, Lady Mary descended from the family of John Evelyn, the accomplished author of "Sylvia," and, by her father and mother, was a descendant of some of the best blood in Scotland and England. Lady Mary had resided for many years at Shrub Hill, Dorking, where she was endeared to the poor by her numerous acts of charity and benevolence.

### MRS. BARTLEY.

THE name of Bartley has been long and honourably connected with the drama. The lady, to whom the following brief memoir refers, was the wife of Mr. Bartley, so long a leading comedian of his day, and was herself a highly distinguished ornament of the tragic stage. Her death occurred at her residence in Woburn-square, on the 13th instant, and arose from a general paralysis. Under her maiden name of Smith, she appeared at old Covent Garden in 1806, as *Lady Twopenny*, in the "Provoked Husband," and at once established her position, completing her success in the same season by her representations of *Belvidera*, *Juliet*, *Beatrice*, and other prominent characters. Immediately following Mrs. Siddons, Miss Smith had to contend with the brilliant fame of her great predecessor, but the very difficulty of the attempt seemed to lend new energy to the youthful tragedian. During the very season of Miss Smith's *début*, Mrs. Siddons returned to Covent Garden, and played *Alicia* and *Jane Shore* alternately with her young rival. After the destruction of Covent Garden by fire, in 1808, Miss Smith accepted an engagement in Dublin, where she remained three years, and then returned to the scene of her first triumphs, making her second appearance at Covent Garden in 1811. Here she remained without a rival until 1814, when she transferred her services to New Drury-lane, and, shortly after, married Mr. Bartley, the comedian. In 1818, she and her husband made a very prosperous voyage to the United States, and on her return she resumed her position at Covent Garden; but, at the expiration of her engagement there, she retired from the stage, taking a formal farewell of the public, in the part of *Lady Macbeth*. At the period of her lamented decease, Mrs. Bartley had completed her 64th year. Domestic sorrow, combined with failing health, cast a melancholy gloom over the closing years of a life whose previous sunshine rendered the contrast doubly bitter. About five years ago she was attacked by paralysis; and from that time her health gradually became worse, until, at last, came the saddest trial of all—the loss of her two only children, a fine youth and an amiable girl, who were both suddenly snatched away. It is sufficient to show the estimation in which this gifted lady was held, to say that she numbered among her warmest friends Joanna Baillie and Walter Scott; and that she was summoned to Windsor Castle to charm the ear of Royalty by her incomparable elocution.

### SHIPWRECKS.—Two marine disasters were announced at Liverpool on Monday, in both instances in reference to members of the magnificent New York liners.

The following are the details:—Shortly after 11 o'clock that morning, the packet-ship *Guy Mannering*, Captain Edwards, in leaving the Prince's Dock, for the purpose of proceeding to New York, grounded astern on the north edge of the dock gut, near the outer gates. Captain Edwards had the water in the casks started, and everything removed to lighten the ship; but although four steamers were made fast and tugged at her till the tide began to recede, she remained firmly fixed. The position in which she lies is a very dangerous one, the after-part of the ship resting on the stone edge of the gut, which is about three feet above the level of the basin, and the fore-part in the basin, thus leaving the waist, or centre of the ship, wholly without support. The *Guy Mannering* is full of merchandise, and had a large number of passengers on board. Her draught of water aft was stated to be 21 feet, while the depth of water on the dock sill was marked at over 22 feet; but it is supposed that the strong south-east wind has in some degree prevented the tide flowing to its estimated height. The following letter announces the loss of the packet-ship *Hottinguer*:—"Wexford, Jan. 12: The ship *Hottinguer*, Captain Bursley, from Liverpool to New York, got on Blackwater Bank this morning, at six o'clock. Part of the crew have landed at Morriscastle. Vessel expected to be a total wreck. Crew saved."—"Wexford, Jan. 11: The larger *Adill*, Borgot, master, from Nantes to Liverpool, came on shore last night, about ten miles south of this place, and went to pieces. Four of the crew lost; the master and two others lost. Cargo, wheat and flour; a part of the latter saved, but damaged."

The late Rev. James Devereux Hustler, B.D., has left £50 to each of the following charities:—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; Society for Building Churches; Society for Additional Curates; Suffolk Widow and Orphan Clergy Charity; Suffolk Hospital at Bury; all to be paid, free of legacy duty, within six calendar months.



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday being the day to which Parliament was prorogued, the House of Lords was opened for the purpose of further proroguing Parliament by Royal Commission till the 31st inst., in conformity with the order issued by her Majesty in Council a few days ago.

There were several strangers, principally consisting of the fair sex, present, who occupied seats in the body of the house.

The reporters' gallery has been brought forward several feet nearer to the bar; and without in any way destroying the general effect of the appearance, but rather improving it, the speakers can be heard much better than before. Scaffolding is still up to enable the artists to go on with the paintings; but they are now so near completion, that in a few days the scaffolding will be taken down.

Lord Campbell, one of the Commissioners, arrived several minutes before two o'clock; and at the bar we observed Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Campbell. Upon their Lordships taking their seats in front of the Throne,

The LORD CHANCELLOR directed Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons to the bar.

In a few minutes Mr. Pulman returned with Mr. H. Ley, the Deputy Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons, attended by several of the officers of the House, as representatives of the Commons of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Lefevre, the Deputy Clerk of Parliament, by order of the Lord Chancellor, read the Royal Commission, authorising the Lords Commissioners to prorogue Parliament from this day to the 31st instant; then to meet for the despatch of business.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then said, that by virtue of the Commission just read, and in obedience to her Majesty's commands, the Parliament stood prorogued till Thursday, the 31st instant, and the Parliament stood prorogued accordingly.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851.

**PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.**—The Executive Committee have received orders from the Royal Commissioners appointed for the promotion of this exhibition, to publish the following communication:—"The Royal Commissioners have felt it their duty, at this their first meeting, to take into their immediate consideration the propriety of confirming the contract which has been entered into with the Messrs. Munday. They are perfectly satisfied that the contract was framed with the sole desire on the part of the Society of Arts of promoting the objects of the commission—that in agreeing to it at a time when the success of the scheme was necessarily still doubtful, the Messrs. Munday evinced a most liberal spirit—that it has hitherto afforded the means of defraying all preliminary expenses, and that its conditions are strictly reasonable, and even favourable to the public. After hearing, however, the statements made by individual members of the commission; after communicating with the Executive Committee; and after full consideration of the whole subject, the commissioners have come to the conclusion that it will be more consonant with the public feeling, and therefore more conducive to the objects for which the commission has been appointed, to exercise the power reserved, and at once and absolutely to terminate the contract with the Messrs. Munday. This determination necessarily throws the whole burden of the exhibition upon voluntary contributions. The experiment is of a national character, and the commissioners feel that it ought to rest for its support upon national sympathies, and upon such liberal contributions as those sympathies may dictate. The amount of the funds which the public may place at the disposal of the commissioners must determine the extent of accommodation which can be provided for the exhibitors, and the terms on which admission can be given to the articles to be exhibited, and upon which also the public can be admitted to inspect them. The commissioners wish it to be understood that they are invested with unrestricted power over the application of the funds; that it is their intention to invite competition in respect of all branches of expenditure to which competition can advantageously be applied; and that they will proceed, without delay, to establish regulations for insuring an effectual control over the expenditure, and a satisfactory audit of the accounts. The commissioners feel that, in thus abandoning a contract which, regarded in a pecuniary point of view alone, is undoubtedly advantageous to the public, and resting the success of the proposed experiment entirely upon public sympathy, they have adopted a course in harmony with the general feelings of the community. It now rests with the public to determine, by the amount of their contributions, the character of the proposed exhibition, and the extent of benefit to industry in all its branches which will result from it. It is desirable that subscriptions for this great purpose be immediately commenced throughout the United Kingdom, and the result ascertained with the least possible delay. In the meantime, the commissioners will be actively engaged in preparing the various measures, upon which it will be their duty to come to a final decision as soon as they are enabled definitively to ascertain the extent of the pecuniary means which will be placed at their disposal."

The following circular has been sent to the mayors and other principal authorities of all the chief towns throughout the country:—

Offices of the Executive Committee, Old Palace-yard, London, January 14.

Sir,—I am directed by the Executive Committee, acting under the instructions of her Majesty's commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to announce to you that the Queen has been pleased to issue a Royal commission for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be held in the year 1851, of which I herewith transmit to you a copy; and I have to request your attention to the clause by which her Majesty has empowered the commissioners to appoint persons of ability to be local commissioners, to aid in the execution of the commission. It is upon the authority of the following resolutions, which the commissioners passed at their first meeting, that the Executive Committee make this communication to you:—

Resolved—

1. That the Executive Committee be directed forthwith to issue a circular to the Mayors of all the towns within the United Kingdom having a municipal constitution, announcing to them the issue of the Royal Commission, and inquiring whether a local committee has been appointed within the town; and requesting that, if no local committee has been formed, the Mayor will communicate with the principal inhabitants for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in their opinion, the circumstances of the town render it advisable to appoint a local committee.

2. In the cases where such local committees do exist, or in which they may hereafter be appointed, the mayor to be requested to place himself in communication with the local committee, and report whether it is wished that local commissioners should be appointed for the town; on what grounds their appointment is desired; what number of commissioners is proposed; and what names are recommended.

3. In the case of municipal towns having Chambers of Commerce, a similar circular to be addressed also to the President of the Chamber, and a request made that he will communicate with the mayor upon the subject.

4. In towns or districts not having municipal constitutions, but in which local committees have been or may be formed, the circular to be sent to such local committees.

In giving effect to the resolutions of her Majesty's Commissioners, the Executive Committee have to request that, if a committee exist in your town, you will have the kindness to place yourself in communication with such committee, for the purpose of reporting whether it is wished that local commissioners should be appointed for your town. If so,

On what ground their appointment is desired,

What number is proposed,

And the names of the persons recommended by the local committee.

If there be no committee already formed in your town, I am to request that you will immediately communicate with the principal inhabitants, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the circumstances of the town render it advisable to appoint a local committee; and that you will, as early as practicable, acquaint me with the results of such inquiry, in the carrying out of which the Executive Committee will be prepared to give every information and assistance in their power. When a committee has been formed, I am to request that the steps suggested in the last paragraph, with reference to the appointment of local commissioners, may be taken.

The duties which will devolve upon the local commissioners will consist chiefly in collecting evidence, and in reporting on the various subjects affecting the Exhibition which may be referred to them by her Majesty's Commissioners, who will at all times be glad to receive from them such suggestions as they may think fit to make; and, should personal assistance be required, the local commissioners will probably be willing to attend in the metropolis from time to time.

The Executive Committee would point out the obvious inexpediency of nominating too large a number of local commissioners; and they have, therefore, to request that the names suggested by your committee may be as few as compatible with a due representation of the several interests of the locality. Should your committee desire to nominate commissioners jointly with the local committee or committees of any neighbouring place or places, they will of course be at liberty to do so.

The Executive Committee will feel obliged if you will transmit, at your earliest possible convenience, the full names and addresses of the local commissioners recommended by your committee, together with a specification of the particular interest they are chosen to represent,\* in order that the same may be submitted to her Majesty's commissioners.

I shall be obliged by being favoured with a complete list of the committee named for your town, should such not already have been sent to me.

I have further to inform you, that if your committee desire to be furnished with the publications in reference to the Exhibition which the Executive Committee may issue, they will cause them to be sent to you upon your application for the same.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT,  
Secretary of the Executive Committee.

\* e. g. A. B., of (Name of place), (Name of post-town), Representative of calico-printing.  
C. D., &c., Representative of silk-weaving.  
E. F., &c., Representative of machinery.  
G. H., &c., Representative of glass manufacture.  
I. K., &c., Representative of agriculture.  
L. M., &c., Representative of ship-building.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEW POOR-LAW.

(Continued from page 4.)

It is not my intention, in these concluding remarks, to advert to large or small areas of rating, to a maximum rate, to a rate in aid, and whether it should be Imperial or confined to Ireland; to the mode of electing guardians; to the powers of the commissioners and inspectors, or to any other of the many subordinate questions of administrative detail which have much engaged the attention of legislators, landowners, and public writers. All these are susceptible of almost infinite modifications, and might be altered according to fancy, without touching the principle of the Poor-Law. My remarks will be confined to the principle; and, if that be erroneous, the more complete the system of administration, the more disastrous will be the consequences.

Do not suppose that, in questioning the principle of the law, I advocate the misrule of the landowners, who demand the repeal of this law, and the restoration of the Corn-Law. I have seen enough to be thoroughly convinced, speaking of them as a body, and admitting many exceptions, that they are extremely selfish, ignorant, negligent, profligate, and reckless. To the self-like people they have always been more oppressors than protectors; and have thought of them only as sponges out of which they were to squeeze the utmost possible amount of rent, to squander on their own pleasures. No men, freed, like these, from responsibility by their power to make laws, ever acted otherwise. But all the facts I have brought under your notice, and the great fact, attested by numerous authorities, that large districts have been driven out of cultivation and are lying waste, because the demands of the Poor-Law far exceed their value, prove distinctly that the Poor-Law is not the proper way of re-establishing their responsibility. A first wrong is not redressed by committing a second wrong on another party. For the landlords, as a body, I have no respect, and cannot feel any pity. At the same time, it is folly, if not crime, to punish them by transferring their estates to paupers. I bear no hostility to them, like many of the priests and people; though I cannot, like the Legislature, which, being composed chiefly of them, looks at society through their eyes, expect from them, or from any legislative improvement in their tenures, the regeneration of the country. In the interest of the people, and especially with a view to their elevation, only to be brought about by an increase of wealth, and not in the interest of the landlords, I look at the Poor-Law. If it weakens the springs of industry, lessens production and accumulation, and continue the criminal invasion by the Legislature of the right of private property—the great wrong perpetually done to Ireland, and the great source, undoubtedly, of the peculiar poverty and distress of the Irish, a wrong tantamount to violating the sanctity of life, "for you take my life when you take that whereon I live," though it be now directed in anger against the property of the landlord for the behoof of the pauper—it must be a most unsuitable law.

This is not an occasion for discussing the general principle of a Poor-Law, which must always be considered in relation to the appropriation of the soil; and the applicability of the law to Ireland must be determined by the condition of the people. We may condemn the manner in which the land was appropriated—we may trace to that many present evils; but what has been done cannot now be undone, nor its consequences averted. We must take it as it exists; and, though to alter it may be necessary, I shall not at present inquire into the just means of dealing with a wrong first perpetrated long ago and continued to this time.

The soil of Ireland belongs in fee to fewer owners than any equal area in Western Europe, except Spain. It has been demised in many cases to tenants for life, who share the property with the owners in fee; and neither class can do with it what they like. The whole land has long been bound in legal fetters and complicated interests. Besides this, most of the proprietors have long been pecuniarily embarrassed; their estates were mortgaged, and, according to their rank and condition, they required all the rent they could possibly exact. To this end they had not prevented, if they had not encouraged, the division of their properties into a great number of small holdings. Almost destitute of manufactures and commerce, the bulk of the Irish relied exclusively on the land for their subsistence: they competed for it in the fiercest manner; and, in order to obtain it, promised and paid the most exorbitant rent, being contented to live on the smallest possible quantity of the coarsest food. In 1847, the number of holdings, according to Captain Larcom's report, was 729,971. I am not acquainted with the exact number when the law was enacted; but, in 1841, the holdings of more than one acre and less than five acres exceeded those of 1847 by 184,510. From that fact, I infer that the total number of holdings in 1833 could not have been much less than 1,000,000. At the period, then, of enacting the Poor-Law, the land was owned by a few embarrassed proprietors; and it was divided into an immense number of small holdings, the great majority of which were filled by men in the very lowest condition of civilisation. Of a population of 8,000,000, it was estimated that 2,000,000 were in such a state of destitution as partly to subsist by mendicancy and to require relief. The applicability of the Poor-Law to that condition of society is the point to be considered. At that time an opinion prevailed that small holdings were inconsistent with good agriculture, and that a greater net produce and higher rents would be obtained from large than from small farms. From all persons possessing authority, the landlords had continually been advised to diminish the number and enlarge the size of the holdings, to treat the land on the commercial principle, and the process of eviction and agglomeration had in many cases commenced. The number of vagrants was before fearful: to prevent vagrancy, and guard against its increase by evictions, the law was partly justified; by taking away the pretext for vagrancy, eviction was encouraged.

I have already shown you, by the immense number of evictions in the last few years, that the law in fact gave a terrific impulse to the process. Clearing estates of the people has latterly been the great object of the landowners, and the chief recommendation of statesmen and public writers of authority. The landlords may have been misled; they may, in this case, as in many others, have misunderstood their own interest; but there cannot be a doubt that, since the Poor-Law was passed, the condition both of the mass of the people and of the landowners has been much deteriorated. The latter have been impoverished; the former, when spared, have been famished down to hopeless degradation, and, in many cases, actually starved to death. It is my business especially to show how the law contributed to this disastrous result.

It is usually described as a law to make property, and particularly the property of the landlords, support poverty. But the heart of man—particularly the heart of a legislator, who can by no means divest himself of our natural selfishness—is wonderfully deceitful; and the law, which is nominally said to be for the support of the poor, at the expense of property, is found, when examined, to be really for their extirpation, at the expense of industry. Its principle is to make those who have anything share it with those who have nothing. It is avowedly intended to make property support poverty. Following the law of Elizabeth, or rather the amended Poor-Law of 1834—which in 1838 had not developed all its sinister effects, and was supposed, at least by its authors, to be an admirable law—the Legislature adopted a workhouse test, and levied rates on the occupiers as well as on the landowners; it taxed industry as well as land; it levied rates on profit as well as rent, for the support of the destitution that already existed, and that might be created by the clearing process; it enacted that half of the rate should be paid by the tenant. By nominally providing an asylum for the evicted—which was wholly inadequate, and which the poor wretches, from custom and feeling, were slow to enter—it satisfied the consciences of the evicting landlords; and, by throwing half the burden on the occupiers, it really made the unevicted, industrious tenantry pay a large part of the expense of clearing the landlords' estates. That arrested the progress of industry in Ireland. The law fell cruelly on the class of occupiers, particularly on the small occupiers struggling out of the mire of general poverty, and thrust them back to be smothered.

It is perfectly clear that the very smallest occupiers could pay no rates, and the landowners having been made responsible for their rates, eviction was further encouraged by a desire to get rid of non-ratepaying tenants, and to acquire tenants who, occupying larger holdings, would pay rates. The law, therefore, said to be for the protection of the people, was really a scourge to them. With the accelerated activity eviction went on before the famine, and as it went on the burdens on the industrious occupiers increased. Every increased rate occasioned by an increase of paupers diminished their means; till many of those who paid rates lost the ability to pay, and added to the burdens of those who continued to pay. Thus the law ensured a continual increase of pauperism, and lessened the means of supporting it. Complaints of that were rare long before the famine of 1846. All the numerous occupiers of small holdings who found it difficult to live before they were subjected to a poor-rate, then found it impossible. In many cases their property was sold off for the rates, and a serious blow given to the national industry. The dearth of 1846, partly the consequence of that, found all energy paralyzed; and when the hand of the State, full of wealth, was held out to relieve them, dispirited by the gradual increase of the terrible demands of the collectors, they one and all nearly gave up the unprofitable pursuit of farming, and threw themselves on the State for help. We hear in our time a great deal of judgments; but if ever there were a judgment, the utter prostration of the Irish, consequent on the failure of a harvest greater than usual, was a judgment for the law which deprived the industrious occupiers of their property, stopped their exertions, and almost rooted hope out of their hearts.

Our want of space compels us to postpone the remainder of the communication till next week; but we must submit our Correspondent's brief Postscript.

P.S.—I must correct a mistake committed in my last communication. There are two Clifden's in Ireland, and the one in Galway was the property of the D'Arcy family, and not of the Clifden family, as I stated. I am also informed that the Messrs. Eastwood are not English, but Irish-English.

The amount of the precious metals exported from London during the week ending the 10th instant—was Silver coin: to Rotterdam 1 oz.; to Dunkirk, 80,000 oz.; to Belgium, 130,000 oz. Silver bars: to 4, 23,000 oz.; making a total export of 238,000 oz. of silver.

Last week, an unfortunate policeman was found during the night lying on the pavement in Harrison-street, Gray's-Inn-road, surrounded by a pool of blood: he was conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, where it was discovered that his skull was fractured. He died in the course of the following afternoon. It is supposed that he had been to try the door of one of the houses, and that, in returning, his foot slipped, and his head coming in contact with one of the steps, he thus met with the injury.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

In a convocation holden on Saturday last, it was unanimously agreed to affix the University seal to a respectful address of condolence to her Majesty the Queen, on occasion of the decease of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager.

Lent Term began on Monday last, when a Congregation was holden for granting graces and conferring degrees.

The Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History (the Rev. R. Hussey) proposes to begin his lectures for this term on Monday, February 4. The Junior class will read "Eusebii Historia Ecclesiastica," continued from last term; the senior class, "Bædæ Historia Gentis Anglorum." The lectures are open to all members of the University who have passed the B.A. examination. Those who wish to attend are requested to call on the Professor between twelve and two o'clock on Saturday, February 2.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The council have appointed Dr. A. Baring Garrod to the offices of professor of materia medica and physician to the hospital, lately held by Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson.

**PREFERRMENTS.**—The following preferments and appointments have taken place:—The Rev. J. Quarry, Prebendary of Ross, to be a Dean Rural in that diocese. The Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, to the Perpetual Vicarage of St. Peter the Great, otherwise Sub-Deanery, Chichester. The Rev. W. Baynes, to the Rectory of Chelvington, Sussex. The Rev. H. S. Disbrowe, to the Rectory of Conisholme, Lincolnshire. The Rev. W. H. Hutchinson, to the Rectory of Lacey, Lincolnshire. The Rev. J. James, to the Rectory of Peakirk, Northamptonshire. The Rev. W. A. Paxton, to the Rectory of Otterden, Kent. The Rev. James Farre Reeve, to the consolidated Rectories of Great and Little Thornham, in Suffolk. The Rev. W. J. Poole, to the Rectory of Aberfraw, Anglesey. The Rev. Stair Douglas, to the Rectory of Fishbourne, Sussex. The Rev. Julius Arkwright, to the Vicarage of Latton, Essex. The Rev. S. Bailey, to the Vicarage of St. Clement's, Cambridge. The Rev. R. Barker, to the Vicarage of Pogham, Sussex. The Rev. A. D. Parkinson, to the Vicarage of Utterby, Lincolnshire. The Rev. T. Sikes, to the Vicarage of Luton, Bedfordshire. The Rev. H. T. Young, to the Vicarage of Mundon, Essex. The Rev. J. Clancy, to the Vicarage of Claverdon, with Norton Lindsey Curacy, Worcestershire. The Rev. Frederic Reade, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mark's Church, Kempton, Brighton, diocese of Chichester; patrons, the Trustees of St. Mary's Hall, Brighton. The Rev. A. D. Wagner, to the Curacy of the new church of St. Paul, Brighton, diocese of Chichester; patron, the Rev. H. M. Wagner, Vicar of Brighton. The Rev. C. D. Goldie, to the Perpetual Curacy of High Teynton, county and diocese of Lincoln; £80; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The Rev. J. P. Hastings to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Landaff. Rev. Hugh George Robinson to Holy Trinity Church P.C., Preston, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Raven; patrons on this occasion, T. B. Addison, Esq., and others, vestrymen of the church. Rev. Richard Compton Maul to Rickingham Inferior R., Suffolk, diocese of Norwich; £850, with residence; on the presentation of John Compton Maul, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn. Rev. Edward Crow to Creaton R., Northamptonshire, diocese of Peterborough; £210, without residence.

**VACANCIES.**—Little Clacton V., Essex, dio. Rochester, £115, with residence; pat., F. Nassau, Esq. Rev. J. L. Kirby, deceased. Hambledon R., Surrey, diocese Winchester; £207, with residence; void by death of Rev. E. Bullock; pat., Earl Radnor. Wendover V., Bucks, diocese Oxford; value £271, with residence; Rev. S. Thornton, deceased; pat., Lord Chancellor.

**EMIGRANT CHAPLAINCY.**—The Rev. Douglas Cooper has been appointed, by the Bishop of Sydney, Chaplain of the immigrants newly arrived at that colony. From the Bishop's instructions we learn that the local experience of the emigrant chaplain for Sydney will in every case be made available for the benefit of the emigrants, at the earliest possible period. In the event of any vessel arriving, on board of which is a clergyman of the Church of England, in charge of emigrants, his duties will continue until the landing of the passengers, who will thenceforth be placed under the care of the Colonial Chaplain for Emigrants. In other cases it is ordered that "The duty of the Chaplain for Emigrants will be, on the arrival of a vessel in harbour, having emigrants on board, to visit the same as speedily as the Government regulations will permit; and to enter into communication with such of the passengers as may be declared members of the Church of England, or may voluntarily desire to avail themselves of his ministerial services."

On the feast of the Circumcision, the Rev. William Margetson Heald, M.A., vicar of Birstal, Yorkshire, laid the foundation of a new church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Gomersal, in the above parish; on which occasion William Hirst, Esq., of Marsh House, presented to the vicar, with an address, a silver bowl of elaborate workmanship, bearing an appropriate inscription.

IRELAND.

**REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK.**—Mr. John O'Connell has published a letter deprecating any attempt, in the present impoverished state of the country, to raise a fund, as suggested, to purchase an annuity for him. The hon. gentleman's election committee at Limerick have, after much consideration, come to the decision not to accept his resignation for the present, on the ground of the defective state of the registry as regards Repeal interests, and calculate on a larger augmentation of the forces at the next April sessions.

**THE PROTECTION MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.**—Generally speaking, the meetings have been failures, the people evincing no sympathy with the movement. The *Evening Post* of last night publishes the following letter from Mr. Cobden, in reply to one from Dr. Sheil, of Ballyshannon:—"London, Jan. 5, 1850. Dear Sir,—I have sent you a newspaper containing a report of Mr. Bright's speech at Manchester, upon the subject of Ireland, in whose views generally I heartily concur. My own remarks at Leeds would explain the opinion I entertain of the present movement of the Irish landlords. There never was such a barefaced display of shallow cunning and base hypocrisy, as is this cry of the landowners for a bread-tax, under the plea of bettering the condition of a starving people! I very much doubt if their representatives in the House will dare to bring forward their case for discussion; at all events, I should wish nothing better than to have the opportunity of meeting them on that ground, and I remain, dear sir, truly yours, RICHARD COBDEN."

A great Free Trade meeting was held at Castletown-rock, in the county of Cork, on Sunday last, to counteract the Protection movement in that quarter. The chair was taken by Dr. Power, M.P.; and among those assembled on the occasion were a great many Roman Catholic clergymen. The following resolutions were adopted:—

That the present high poor-rates have not risen from Free Trade, but from other causes, viz., want of employment, which arose from failure of the potato crop and the cruelty of extorting landlords, who would make no abatement in their rents, or, at least, one required by the fall of prices, and the Gregory clause.

That the foundation of agricultural prosperity is security of tenure by tenant right or long leases, which will enable the tenant to dispose of his farm to the highest bidder, and a rent regulated by the reduction in the value of corn, &c.

That the present cry for Protection is got up for selfish purposes, firstly, to divert the minds of the people from the just demand for tenant right and reasonable rents; and, secondly, to enable the Conservatives to get into the representation of the country, to oust the popular party, and to check the march of enlightened legislation; and hence we denounce the Protectionist meetings as a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.

That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to Parliament showing the monster evil of the Irish Church establishment, and praying that the surplus revenues be appropriated to national purposes.

That the warmest thanks of this meeting are due and hereby offered to John Bright, Esq., M.P., for his sympathy for the Irish people, in representing in the clearest manner their condition and circumstances to our English fellow-subjects.

**FALLING OFF OF THE IRISH CONSTITUENCIES.**—The subjoined statement appears in the *Banner of Ulster*. We have been making inquiries in various directions relative to the effect which the current pressure of the times has had upon the £10 constituencies of Down and Antrim, and we find, as we had suspected, that an immense proportion of this class of voters, in both counties, has been politically annihilated. In some districts with which we happen to be particularly acquainted, we learn that four-fifths of the men who a few years ago were fully qualified as £10 freeholders have been practically disfranchised by the rack-renting system, and could not now conscientiously take the qualification oath, were an election to happen to-morrow.

A novel attempt was made by Mr. Napier, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Monday, to compel a board of guardians, by a mandamus, to levy a rate for the purpose of paying a debt due to a contractor. The judges, however, refused the application, and referred Mr. Napier's client to the Poor-Law Commissioners for the only remedy which could be obtained in the case.

**EXORBITANT RENTS.**—The assistant barrister for Clare informed the grand jury of that county last week, according to the *Limerick Examiner*, that he was aware of a bill being in preparation by Government that would prevent landlords recovering by law process rent "not in keeping with the Poor-law valuation."

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The rent for the week ending Monday last amounted to £12 4s. 6d. Mr. John O'Connell announced that he had no intention of resigning his seat until the electors of Limerick were prepared with a staunch Repealer to occupy his place.

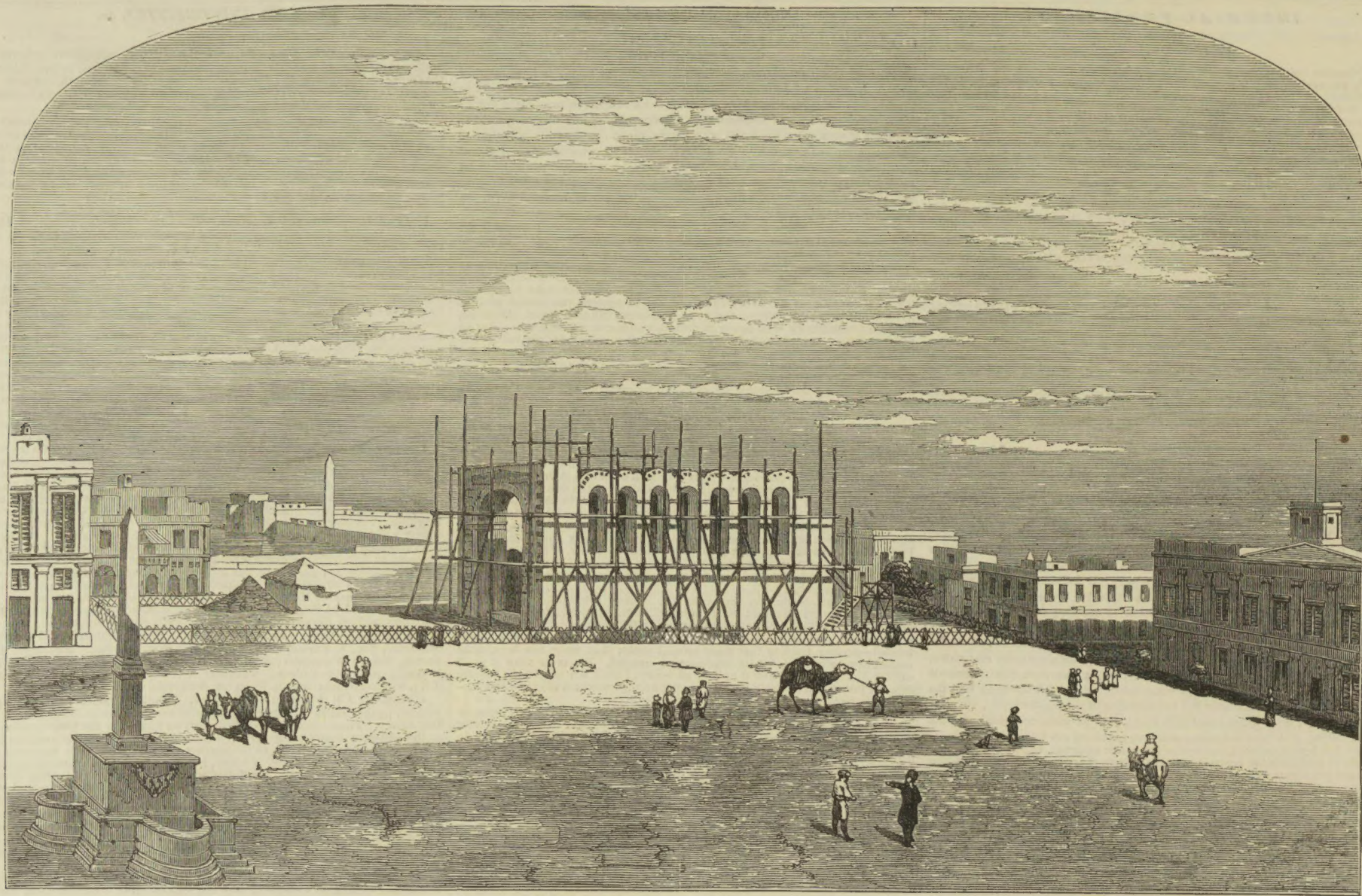
**EJECTMENTS IN TIPPERARY.**—The heartless system is not relaxed, even at the present inclement season. "You will be sorry," says a correspondent of the *Limerick Examiner*, "to learn that about twenty houses have been tumbled and the inmates evicted, at a place called Drumlucie, near the town of Tipperary. A number of houses were also knocked down and the occupiers cast out at Bansha. At Doon several houses have also been razed to the ground."

**AGRARIAN ASSASSINATION.**—After a longer interval than usual, we hear of one of those horrible cases of a rarian murder which afford such a fearful comment on the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland. The crime on this occasion, as on many similar, was perpetrated in the same county which was the scene of the above-mentioned evictions, viz., Tipperary, and the victim was a land-agent, William Ardell, steward to Mr. Falkiner, who was shot through the heart on Friday night week, and his body found the next morning where he fell, between his employer's residence and his own house, which were about a quarter of a mile asunder.

At the Tuam Quarter Sessions, last week, there were upwards of fifty cases of ejectment.

**SALE AT A WORKHOUSE.**—On Saturday last, the Sub-Sheriff of Galway sold off the property, consisting of clothing, furniture, &c. of the Tuam Workhouse, under an execution for £250, at the suit of some Dublin and Galway merchants.





THE GREAT SQUARE IN ALEXANDRIA.—PRESENT STATE OF THE PROPOSED CHURCH FOR THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT RESIDENTS.

## CHURCH FOR THE ENGLISH RESIDENTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

ELEVEN years have elapsed since the British residents at Alexandria set on foot a project for erecting a Church, which should adequately serve for the purposes of Christian worship for the increasing English population, both of residents and sojourners, who were, from various causes, attached to the commercial capital of Egypt. Mohammed Ali, the late Pasha of Egypt, munificently made a present of a valuable plot of land, situated in the great square of Alexandria, as a site for the proposed edifice. Encouraged by this noble act, the British residents set themselves to secure the services of a resident chaplain, and to raise funds for the erection of a Church. The former advantage they have now for several years enjoyed; the latter, as our readers will perceive, continues unattained. The actual residents in Alexandria are, we are informed, a small body, not exceeding seventy in number. This fact, coupled with the very laudable resolution which they formed, not to content themselves, and so dishonour the religion of their country in the midst of a large Mahometan city, with the erection of a "cheap church," which should "cost them nothing," is, we believe, among the chief reasons why the completion of the edifice has been so long delayed. The building, we regret to find, has now been suspended nearly three years, in consequence of the exhaustion of all the funds (about £4000) which had been contributed. The walls have been carried up 40 feet; but, as there is no roof on, the work already completed is suffering positive injury from the effects of the weather, even in the dry climate of Egypt. The scaffolded building, standing undisturbed by "sound of axe or hammer," tells a dreary tale to the English traveller, and one but little creditable to our country in the eyes of Christians of every persuasion, as also of the Mahometans, who hrong the streets of Alexandria. Indeed, it is with pain that we hear that a recent document set forth by the residents talks of the "abandonment of the design" as a not impossible event, if the remaining sum, estimated at from £2000 to £3000, needful for the completion of the building, be not forthcoming. This, we venture to say, will not be the case. The residents have done much; but much might yet be raised, if the two thousand passengers who are said annually to pass through Alexandria to and from India, were each asked to contribute their mite. We are convinced, moreover, that the merchants and great commercial bodies in London would acknowledge that the Church of their country has a claim upon them in this matter, when they consider that some 200 British vessels annually enter the port of Alexandria, for whose crews the new Church would be available. We are glad to learn that a

second effort is about to be made in this country, to carry through this good design.

We trust that the Christian zeal of Englishmen will be stirred up for the honour of their Church in this the second commercial city of the Turkish empire; and that the city of St. Mark and of the great Athanasius will have, at least, one Christian Church in it amid the dilapidated and crumbling temples of the Eastern Christians—not unworthy, for beauty and purity of design, to stand amidst the Mosques of the False Prophet, as an evidence of the faith of Englishmen, and of their allegiance to the Cross.

## CHURCH OF SAINT PAUL, AT MALTA.

In the Memoir of the lamented Queen Dowager, in our Journal of Dec. 8, 1849 we briefly recorded her Majesty's munificent act of defraying the entire charge of building a large Church at Malta, for the accommodation of the English residents in the island. Hitherto, the accommodation afforded them was the Government chapel, a room fitted up in the palace of the Governor at Valetta, and formerly a kitchen, besides which was the Dockyard chapel. These were long the only means provided by the Government for Divine worship, and strangers were generally unable to attend at all. The Queen Dowager, on her visit to the island, in 1838, witnessed this spiritual destitution, and provided for it by the building of the handsome Church here engraven.

The first stone was laid by Queen Adelaide on the 20th of March, 1839, and the foundation was completed by the close of the year. No labour was spared by the superintendent architect to insure the durability of the edifice; and, though often with immense difficulty, every part of the foundation was based upon solid rock, which, in many instances, was found covered with 30 feet of rubbish.

The main features of the exterior are a lofty portico facing N.E., and supported by six Ionic columns; and a tower and spire, 130 feet high, surmounted by a cross.

The interior is very spacious: its dimensions are stated to exceed those of any of the modern churches in London, the length of the area being 110 feet; breadth, 67 feet; and height, 45 feet. Marylebone, one of the largest parish churches in the metropolis, measures 105 by 70 feet.

The Malta Church has open sittings for upwards of 1500 persons. The ceiling is elegantly decorated with panels and mouldings, and is supported by ranges of columns, with richly sculptured Corinthian columns; and the sides and altar end are embellished with pilasters of similar design.

The Church has been built at a cost of £15,000, exceeding by one-third the amount of the Queen Dowager's original grant. Malta has since become the official residence of the Bishop of Gibraltar, whose palace faces the portico of St. Paul's Church.

This stately memorial of the piety of Queen Adelaide must be visited or viewed by every Protestant with heartfelt gratitude, whilst it relieves the Maltese capital of some of its monotony:—

Where on the sultry wind for ever swells  
The thunder of ten thousand tuneful bells,  
While priestly drones in hourly pageant pass,  
Hived in their several cells by sound of brass;  
Where England's merriest month looks sorry,  
And the waste island seems but one wide quarry.

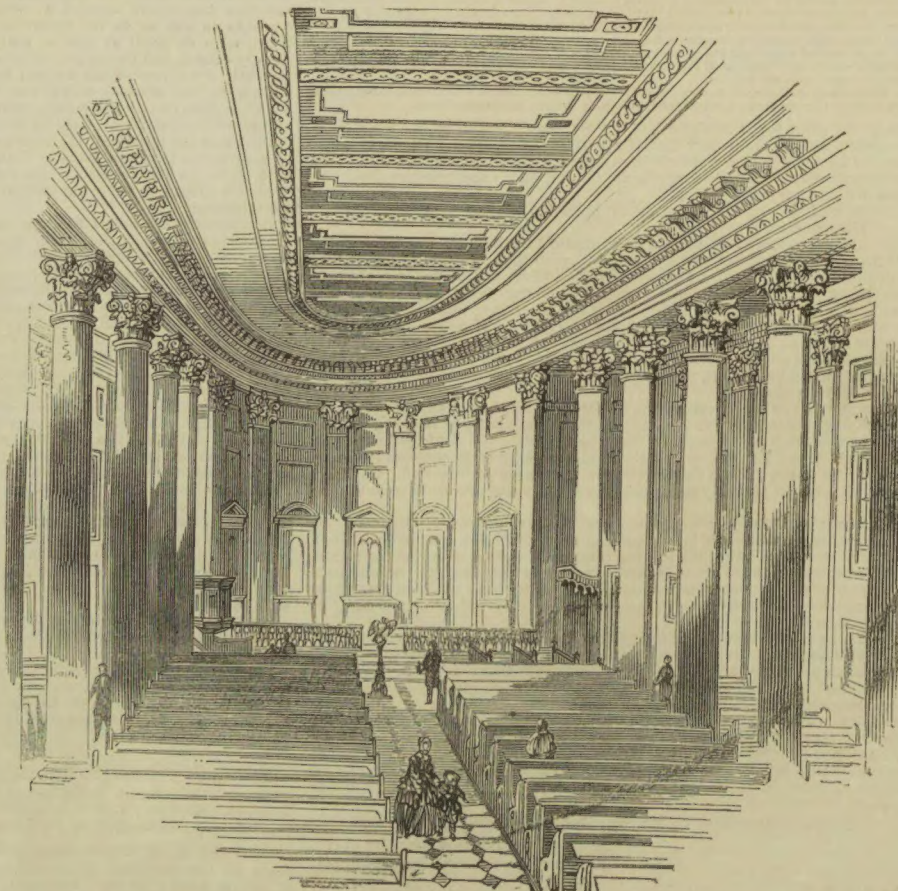
RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.—THE LATE CHAPLAIN OF AYLESBURY GAOL.—At the Epiphany Sessions at Aylesbury, just held, a motion was brought forward to grant an annuity to the Rev. Mr. Cox, the late chaplain of the County Gaol, who was compelled to retire in consequence of his refusing to divulge to the magistrates the nature of the confessions of John Tawell, the Quaker (murderer of Eliza Hart, at Salt Hill). None of the magistrates present at a very full bench, except the mover and seconder, Mr. Barker and Dr. Lee, held up their hands in favour of the motion, which was consequently lost. Mr. Cox is said to be in very distressed circumstances.

The churchwardens of St. John's Church, Newton, have recently received a beautiful coloured cloth for the communion table of the new church in that district, the gift of Mrs. Peake, of Harewood.

It is in contemplation to originate a subscription for the purpose of placing a large stained glass window in some part of Worcester Cathedral, in commemoration of the virtues and as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Queen Dowager.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MALTA, BUILT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER ADELAIDE.





THE NOTTS TESTIMONIAL TO LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

THE memorial of the county of Nottingham to the lamented Lord George Bentinck has, after considerable delay, been agreed upon, and is now in course of erection. As the county has produced several able architects, the committee have acted wisely in employing one of those gentlemen—Mr. T. C. Hine, of Nottingham, an artist of considerable local reputation, and whose name is not altogether unknown out of the district. He has produced for the Bentinck Memorial a design of great merit; and, when completed, it will add to the attractions of the handsome little town of Mansfield.

Nottingham is remarkable for its market-places. That in its county-town is known all over England as the most spacious in the country; and the other principal towns of the shire partake of this characteristic. The market at Mansfield, for the size of the place, is large; and it is already embellished with a town-hall, of classic design.

A better site could not be selected for the monument to Lord George Bentinck, independently of the fact that it is immediately adjacent to the birth-place of the distinguished statesman, and is the centre of a large agricultural district. It is about four miles from Newstead Abbey, renowned as the ancestral seat of another master-spirit—Lord Byron. The extensive domains of the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Earl Manvers—forming what are popularly termed "the Dukeries"—are also in the immediate neighbourhood.

Various propositions were submitted for the memorial: the addition of a new wing to the General Hospital at Nottingham, the foundation of an Agricultural College, and the building of a number of Almshouses, were among the designs suggested. A monument in Southwell Minster was also named; but all these were declined for Mr. Hine's design, which resembles an ancient market cross.

This is a richly ornamented Gothic structure, about 50 feet high, of the style that prevailed in the fourteenth century. It will occupy a space, including the steps, of twenty-four feet square. The whole is divided into three stages—the base or pedestal; a gabled canopy, supported on pinnacled buttresses and clustered columns; and a lofty spire pierced with tracery and gabled lights, surmounted with a gilded vane. The lower stage consists of a flight of steps, surmounted by an arcaded pedestal, with shields of the armorial bearings of the Portland family, and a deeply-recessed set-off, to receive the buttresses and columns of the canopy. At its four angles are pedestals surmounted by lions *sejants*, supporting vases, upon which also will be emblazoned the family arms. The gables of the canopy are filled with diaper-work, and sculptures emblematic of the interests which Lord George Bentinck so ably advocated. The pinnacles, gables, and spire-lights are throughout enriched with carved crockets, so as to add considerably to the architectural embellishment of the design.

The contract for the building has been undertaken by Mr. Charles Lindley, of Mansfield; and the execution of the work, so far as it has proceeded, is very creditable to him.

We understand that Mr. Hine introduced in the original design a statue beneath the canopy; but we are not aware that such an addition is contemplated by the committee; though it would add greatly to the interest of the monument.

CURIOSITIES.—XI.

PAX, NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

THIS very interesting specimen of the skill of the early workers in silver, is preserved in New College, Oxford, along with some most valuable relics of the founder of the college, William of Wykeham. The Pax is five inches and a half high by three inches and one-tenth broad; and was, most probably, wrought about the time of Henry VI., or rather later.

According to Dr. Milner, the use of the Pax was, perhaps, introduced into the Roman Catholic Church in the service of low mass, apparently in the twelfth or thirteenth century; the Pax being first kissed by the priest, then by the clerk, and afterwards by the people assisting at the service, in lieu of the embrace which had been customary in following, literally, the injunction of St. Paul to the Corinthians—"Greet ye one another with an holy kiss." The custom of kissing is mentioned by Tertullian and others, and was performed thus, as quoted by Dr. Milner—"Let the Bishop salute the church, and say, The peace of God be with you all: and let the people say—And with thy spirit. Then let the Deacon say to all—Salute one another with an holy kiss: and let the Clergy kiss the Bishop, and the laymen the laymen, and the women the women."



PAX, AT NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

It is supposed that these precepts were laid aside when the sexes were mixed together in the service of the low mass, and the use of the Pax introduced. Our Engraving is from the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. 2.

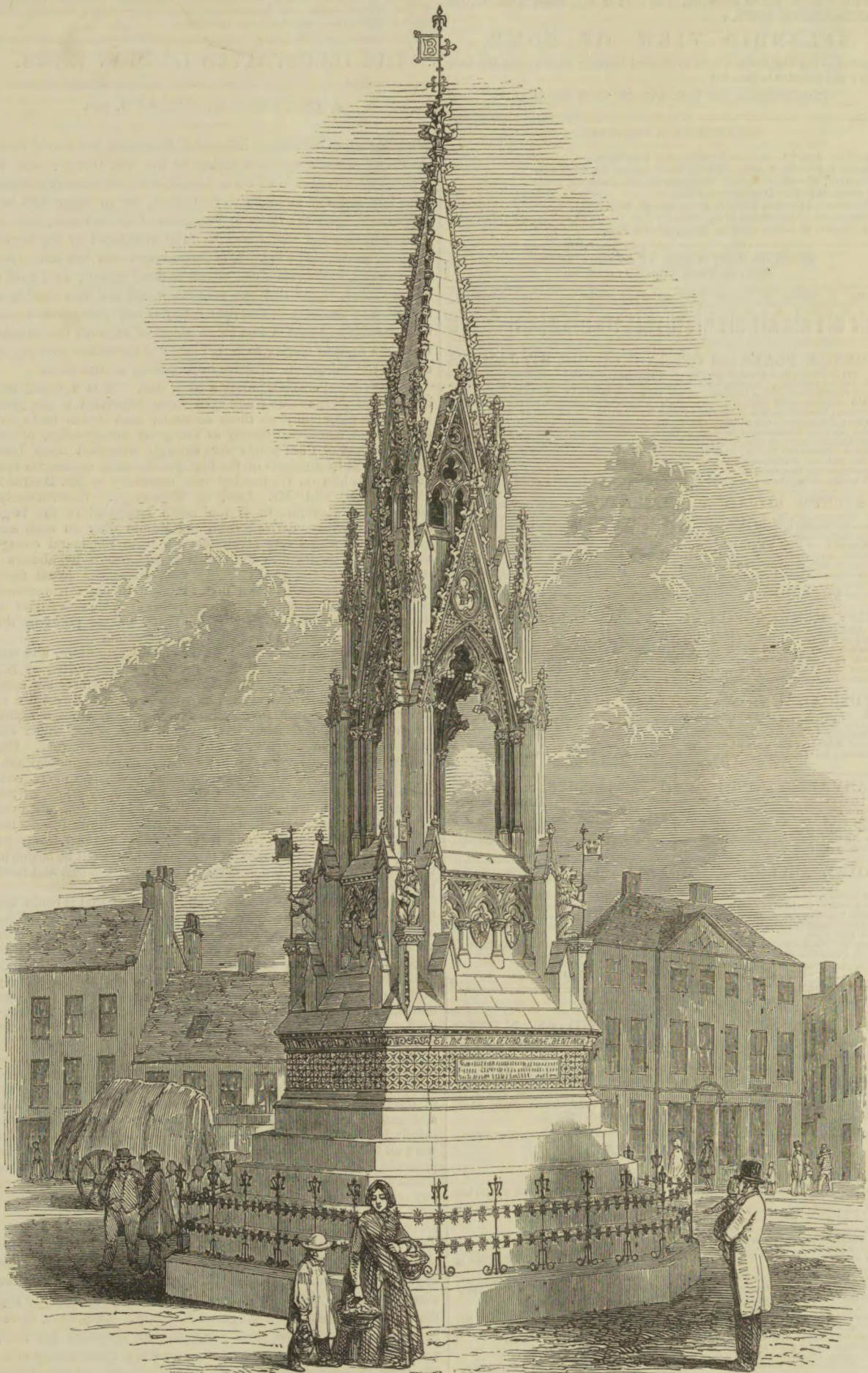
**NATIONAL EDUCATION.—THE MANAGEMENT CLAUSES.**—At the quarterly meeting of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Board of Education, just held, it was resolved, with reference to the last letter from the committee of the Privy Council on Education:—"That this board, having carefully and anxiously watched the progress of the correspondence between the committee of the National Society and the committee of the Privy Council on Education, upon the subject of the management clauses, insisted upon by the latter as one of the conditions of State assistance towards the founding of Church schools, desire to express their deliberate concurrence in the conviction expressed by the committee of the National Society, that 'the most material causes of difference between the Church and the committee of the Privy Council are not removed by the modification of the management clauses,' and their hope that the committee of the National Society will not rest satisfied with such simple expression of the conviction of their minds, but use every endeavour to impress upon the Legislature the justice of the claims of the Church (if only considered as contributors to the public revenue) to a share of the public grant for the promotion of education, provided that, in each case, the conveyance of the site of the school is legally secured, and the efficiency thereof provided for by appeal to the bishop of the diocese. And this board desire, further, to impress upon the committee of the National Society the necessity of rendering assistance to the founders of Church schools, by affording them a choice of equitable and prudent management clauses, which give encouragement to lay co-operation, without infringement of that undivided privilege and responsibility which, according to the divine constitution of the Church, attaches to the clergyman of the parish and the bishop of the diocese; and of confining the application of the funds placed at their disposal by the Church to such schools as shall adopt one of such clauses so devised and approved; or wishing for entire freedom, such as the National Society has always advocated, shall, on those grounds, refuse to admit any management clauses whatsoever."

**MR. WAKLEY ON "INSANITY."**—Mr. Wakley has contributed his mite of confusion to this much confused subject. A drunken fellow died suddenly in Islington, and his wife complained at the inquest that she had tried unsuccessfully to get him into the lunatic ward at the workhouse—the surgeon would not certify his insanity. Mr. Wakley seeing that gentleman in court, asked him why he did not give a certificate of the unsoundness of the man's mind.—Mr. Pearce replied that he never noticed a deficiency of intellect, although he saw him almost daily during his illness.—Mr. Wakley: His wife has sworn that he was a drunkard, and I hold that all such characters are mad, and ought to be placed in confinement. No one possessed of a rational mind will get intoxicated.—Mr. Pearce: If I were called on to certify in such cases, there would be a clearance of half the neighbourhood.—Mr. Wakley: The evil is great, and sorely to be lamented. However, I have no hesitation in saying that such unfortunate individuals ought to be confined and treated as lunatics.—Mr. Pearce: You must bear in mind, sir, that if I were to certify unjustly in a case of insanity, I should make myself liable to a penalty of £100, which I am sure would be enforced were I to do as you wish.—Mr. Wakley: I contend that you would be justified.

SILVER INKSTAND,

PRESENTED TO THE INCUMBENT OF ST. MARY-LE-TOWER, IPSWICH.

It may be in the recollection of our readers, that some time since, the old colours of the 12th, or East Suffolk Regiment of Foot, were placed in the church



THE NOTTS TESTIMONIAL TO LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, IN THE MARKET-PLACE, MANSFIELD.

of St. Mary-le-Tower, at Ipswich, by permission of the Incumbent; but were shortly afterwards removed by order of his Diocesan. The Incumbent protested against this proceeding; and the Regiment have recognised the Rev. gentleman's conduct upon the occasion, by presenting him, on Monday week, with a handsome Silver Inkstand, of appropriate design, and bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented by General the Honourable R. Meade, Lieut.-Colonel Patton, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, 1st Battalion, 12th or East Suffolk Regiment, to the Reverend William Nassau St. Leger, A.B., Incumbent of St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, in grateful appreciation of his chivalrous and reverent reception of their old Colours into the Chancel of his Church, and noble protest against the violation of their consecrated repose.  
Weedon, December 15th, 1849."

The Inkstand consists of a base, which rests upon four scroll-formed feet of alternately bright and frosted silver; and in the centre supporting a model of the rock and Castle of Gibraltar, between two silver vases. At each end, and reposing against the vases, are the Colours of the Regiment most chastely executed in frosted silver. On the Colours are "Minden," "Gibraltar," "Seringapatam," "India." Around the summit of the rock, is a scroll with the inscription, "Montis Insignia Calpe." The Castle is executed in frosted silver, and on each of its doors is raised in high and bright relief the Key, being part of the badge of the distinguished 12th Regiment. The covers of the vases are ornamented with the crest, and on the reverse side of the base are the family arms, of the Reverend gentleman; whilst around the silver runs a wreath composed of oak-leaves and acorns.

This elegant work is from the establishment of Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

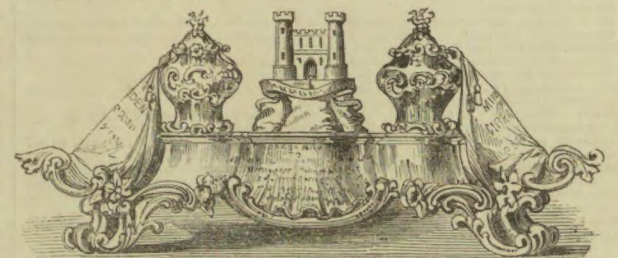
The Inkstand, on its presentation, was accompanied by a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Patton, of the 12th, in which he records the clergyman's generous sense of the spirit which prompted the placing of the old colours in the mother church of the chief town in that division of the county wherein the regiment was raised. "It is difficult," says the writer, "to comprehend how a proposal so complimentary to the town of Ipswich, so reverent, and in such fine accord with the genius of our military institutions, could fall in receiving respectful acquiescence, if it did not awaken the enthusiastic sympathy of the authority who decided upon its rejection." The letter concludes with an intimation on the part of the officers of the battalion, of their desire that the rev. gentleman be considered in *perpetuum* an honorary member of their mess; assuring him of the warmest welcome.

To the above, the Rev. Mr. St. Leger has transmitted an eloquent reply, from which we quote these passages:—

"It is not, perhaps, worth an argument, but I would briefly remark that there is no one reason against receiving Colours into a church which will not tell

more powerfully against bestowing upon them, in the first instance, a consecrated character. And if Colours be inadmissible, much more should all accoutrements and weapons of war be rejected; and, if these be forbidden, *a fortiori* should all soldiers themselves, who are sworn and ever ready to use these weapons, be excluded from the sacred edifice, and from the benefit of Divine Service—that is, in other and plainer terms, all soldiers should be excommunicate from the Church of God!

"Soldiers! the old Colours of your regiment, which left your loyal ranks with that same unsullied honour which had ever rested upon them from the hour of their consecration, were received in this place with the highest pomp of military ceremonial. Recording 'India' amongst your scenes of service, your Colours were escorted to the 'mother church of your native county' by heroes of Sobraon and Aliwal; to the holy altar of that church they were borne by officers of high distinction, whose chivalrous enthusiasm coveted the honour of carrying the



SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE INCUMBENT OF ST. MARY-LE-TOWER, IPSWICH.

sacred banners to the peaceful sanctuary; the Queen's Colour was borne by an officer whose decorations told of many a hard-fought field in India; the Regimental Colour was borne by one of illustrious birth—the grandson of Sir Walter Scott—the descendant of the high priest of human nature, and the great master of the human heart—of him who has bequeathed to us this spirit-stirring character of the British soldier—

For the rights of fair England his broadsword he draws,  
Her King is his leader—her Church is his cause;  
His watchword is honour! his pay is renown!  
God strike with the gallant that strikes for the Crown."



## ROME.

In a Few Weeks will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

## SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 20.—Second Sunday after Epiphany.  
MONDAY, 21.—St. Agnes. Moon's First Quarter 9h. 40m. A.M.  
TUESDAY, 22.—St. Vincent. Sun rises 7h. 54m., sets 4h. 30m.  
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Day increased 54m.  
THURSDAY, 24.—Sun rises 7h. 52m., sets 4h. 33m.  
FRIDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul.  
SATURDAY, 26.—Sun rises 7h. 50m., sets 4h. 36m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 26, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 10	6 30	6 55	7 20	7 45	8 15	8 50

**FRENCH PLAYS AND OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—First Night of Herold's celebrated opera of ZAMPA; Principal Characters by M. Chollet and Mlle. Chastan. Mr. Mitchell respectfully announces that the performance of French Plays will be continued at this theatre on MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1850, commencing at Eight O'clock precisely, when will be produced, for the first time at this theatre, Herold's opera in three acts, entitled ZAMPA; ou, La Fiancée de Marbre. Distribution: Zampa (coraire), M. Chollet (of the Opera Comique, Paris), as originally performed by him, upon the production of the opera in Paris; Camille (fille de Lugano), Mlle. Chastan; Daniel Capuzzi, contre-maitre, M. M. Sover; Dandolo, M. Chateaufort; Rita, Mlle. Guichard. Boxes, 6s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven o'clock, and the Performance commences at Eight. Boxes, Stalls, Tickets, and Season Prospects may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from Eleven till Five o'clock.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Continued and unprecedented success of the Holiday Novelties.—The Theatre crowded nightly to witness the Varied and Unequalled Entertainments. On Monday, January 21st, 1850, the performance will commence at a Quarter to Seven, with the KNIGHT OF THE EAGLE CREST; or, THE TOURNEY OF LOVE. The scenes in the Arena, supported by the most talented Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists in Europe. To conclude with the successful Pantomime of HARLEQUIN YANKEE DOODLE, who came to Town upon his little Pony. In consequence of the brilliant house on Thursday, 17th, the last Grand Juvenile Night will be THURSDAY, January 24th, when the Pantomime will be played first. Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

**SIMS REEVES, FORMES, ERNST, AND THALBERG.** EXETER HALL.—THE FOURTEENTH CONCERT (and last but one of the series of fifteen) will be held on the EVENING OF WEDNESDAY next, JAN. 23. Vocal Performers, Misses Lucie, Poole, and Rees, and Mrs. Alexander Newton; Messrs. Lettler, Land, Herr Formes, and Mr. Sims Reeves; solo, violin, Horn, Ernst; Grand Pianoforte, M. Thalberg; Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s. May be had of Mr. Stammers, at the Office of the Concerts, No. 4, in Exeter Hall, and of all Musicians.

**MUSICAL UNION.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, 1850.**—The EIGHT MATINEES will take place on TUESDAYS, at Half-past Three o'clock. March the 19th, 21st, 23rd; May 7th, 21st; June 4th, 18th; and July 2nd. Members of 1849 declining to take Tickets for the present season are requested to notify the same before the 1st of February; and those who have nominations, to forward the names of the candidates to CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 20, Regent-street, addressed to J. ELLA, Director. The Record of 1849 will be published in February.

**BANVARD'S OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS,** EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, showing Thousands of Miles of American Scenery, extending through the heart of America, the Valley of the Ohio, the Queen City of the West, the beautiful Falls of Ohio, the noble scenery to the Mississippi, thence to the city of New Orleans.—Open every Morning at Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. "Mr. Banvard is the FIRST PROJECTOR of the enormous paintings of this class."

**ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.** Instituted 1799. Incorporated 1846. This Charity, dependent on Voluntary Contributions, waits not until children become Orphans, but, in the hour of distress, affords a home, clothing, and a religious education to children of those once in prosperity, orphans or not, and of any nation. The Half-Yearly Election will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on FRIDAY, the 8th FEBRUARY next. Subscriptions and donations gratefully received at the office by the Committee, the Collector or by E. F. LEEKS, Secretary, 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House. Life Subscription .. .. £10 10s Annual Ditto .. .. 1 1

## THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS** IS NOW READY, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 18s.; or, stitched in an ornamental wrapper, price 13s. The whole of the Volumes, from the commencement, may be had, stitched in an elegant wrapper, price 13s. each; except the First Volume, which is 16s. A new and beautiful design has been prepared for the Covers for Vol. XV., which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News Agent, price 2s. 6d. each. Portfolios for keeping the six months' Numbers clean, price 4s.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A NOTICE.—The works of Huerta, Derwort, or Panormo. GRIMSBY—Reissiger is decidedly a composer of fame, but does not rank with Mozart and Beethoven.  
J W B, near Rotherham, should apply to the Postmaster-General.  
E J A.—Send or take your coins to 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.  
H T, Moonmouth.—Admiral Sir D Duuda resides at Ochertyre, Stirling.  
LUCY HOSKINS.—Apply to Ackermann and Co, Strand.  
AN IGNORANT MAN.—Rowlandson, the caricaturist.  
W L H M, Oldham.—Sir John Franklin's expedition to the Arctic Regions left England in May, 1845.  
J F, near Keswick.—The little books on the Electrotpe and the Daguerrotpe processes, published by Knight, Foster-Lane, Chesapeake, contain the most recent information. Apply to the Gutter Percha Company.  
C H S, M. Rochester.—Kenn's "Shilling Manual of Chess."  
A SUBSCRIBER.—Paddford.—Her Majesty's visit to Chatsworth, in 1843, is illustrated in No. 81 of our Journal.  
HAMILTON.—We shall be glad to see the Sketch.  
J D, Crediton, should apply to the Agent who supplies him with the paper.  
R N, Worcester.—The story will obtain his proportionate share.  
TEBER.—We cannot tell when the Great Comet of 1844 and 1855 will appear. The observations which were made in 1854 were only approximate.  
Apothos.—The Journal in question has been discontinued some time.  
A CHAUVO, Rochester, should order of his newsgiver our "Country Edition."  
N, Lincoln.—A newspaper cannot be sent by post to Australia without the pre-payment of one penny.  
T D H.—The assertion in question is an absurdity.  
E X.—The Great Frost of 1838 broke up Jan 20; and the severest cold was on Jan 19, being 2 degrees Fahrenheit.  
A X A.—Airy's Lectures on Astronomy, published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.  
Z S.—The theatre at King's-cross has been opened for public performances.  
A SUBSCRIBER is thanked for the balloon letters.  
B Y, Kingston.—Apply to Rowney and Foster, Rathbone-place.  
MUFF, Aberdeen, and one of our earliest Subscribers.—The oft-quoted passage, commencing "Music has charms to sooth the savage breast," is from the opening scene of Congreve's "Mourning Bride."  
JULIA.—We had rather not undertake the recommendation.  
J L H.—The general mourning is appointed to cease to-morrow, the 20th.  
A SUBSCRIBER, Ireland.—We cannot inform you.  
A A F.—The Geneva Bible is often called the "Breeches Bible," on account of a rendering given in Genesis iii. 7.  
F W B.—Under the circumstances stated, the only remedy is to complain to the Postmaster-General.  
A SUBSCRIBER.—Her Majesty's Theatre will be re-opened next month, and Covent Garden Theatre early in March.  
E G, Islington, had better communicate the name in full.  
W S.—The difference between the distances of the moon from the earth when she is in apogee and in perigee is about 31,500 miles.  
ALPHA, A B, Lincoln, and others.—There was no reason to expect very high tides at about the end of last year.  
F B, Camberwell, refers to the great hurricane on January 6-7, 1839, when twenty persons were killed in Liverpool, by the falling of buildings, and 100 drowned in the neighbourhood.  
EREMITA, WINTER, and Z.—The lines will not suit.  
A RUSTIC SUBSCRIBER should apply to the Gutter Percha Company.  
A CONSTANT READER.—The actress is in her 54th year.  
SOFIA should apply to Ackermann and Co, Strand.  
C H, Rochester.—We cannot precisely inform you.  
A LATO, Clifton, and J E, Shrewsbury.—Carr's Bill is a lady; we believe, Miss Brouti.  
K, Rotherhithe; and J B, Cardiff.—See the "London Post-office Directory."  
UMBA.—By setting the place of the moon in the meridian. The meridian line must be determined.  
SKETCHES IN IRELAND.—We are much obliged by the Communications of Captain Drew and a Galway Proprietor, which have been referred to the proper quarter. The letter of Clericus is gratifying, but, not having room for his communication, we have forwarded it to our Correspondent.  
J C L, Lechlade.—Yours is a small brass coin of Constantine the Great (306-337), of no value.  
PHILO-GWILLIM.—For the address, see the "Post-office Directory," just out.  
W F S, Sleaford.—We cannot answer for the company.  
W, Sunderland.—Your coin is a Zechino of Louis Mocenigo L, Doge of Venice, 1570-1577.  
AN OCCASIONAL READER.—Your coin, found at Brighton, is a Nuremberg token, of no value.  
FOR EVER.—We regret that we cannot assist you.  
T G B, Cambridge.—By Dublin and Belfast steamer, from St Katharine's Wharf, Tower.  
Apply respecting the Anastasi Ink, to Mr Appel, 43, Gerrard street, Soho.  
C I H A.—The Thames has not been entirely frozen over since 1814.  
E B.—Declined.  
W H N, Denbyshire, has been misinformed.  
OCCASIONAL should apply to the nearest banker.  
P O.—Yes.  
G H M, Brixton, is thanked.  
J M, Rothes.—D. clined.  
G A W, is thanked.  
C O N A R.—We have not seen the work.  
G W M, is thanked for the issue.  
W C W, is thanked for the hint.

CHARADES, at page 27.—Solutions: 1. Hal-le-lu-jah. 2. Halcyon.

ERRATUM.—In col. 2, page 19, for "Builders," read "Butchers' Charitable Institution."

## BOOKS, &amp;c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Poems by Fritz and Liolett.—Thoughts on the Poets.—Slamond's History of the French.—General Examination—Solutions.—Little Herbert's Midsummer Holidays.—Hermann and Dorothea.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1850.

WE are glad to see that an influential deputation has waited upon the Prime Minister upon the subject of the Tea Duties; and to believe that, although Lord John Russell, with statesmanlike discretion, has declined to make any promises, or to enter into any explanation upon the views or intentions of Government, there is a prospect that the matter will be fully considered by the Legislature at no distant period. The Government can but look upon the question, in the meantime, under its fiscal aspect; and, until it be convinced, either that the revenue would not be a loser by a reduction of the duty, or that the country is in so prosperous a state as to be able to afford a loss for an object of so much importance, it is quite right in leaving to those interested the task of proving the case, and of taking the initiative in proposing an alteration.

But the question is not purely a fiscal one. It is a moral and commercial question also; and even more important to the great bulk of the community on these accounts, than it can be to the Government, considered merely as the great money-taker, of the people. Both of these points were strongly impressed upon Lord John Russell by members of the highly-influential deputation that waited upon him on Wednesday last, especially by Mr. Brodribb, of Liverpool, and Mr. Law, of Edinburgh. Unfortunately, however, the Government is too much interested in the large amount of revenue derived from the Excise duty on malt and spirits to look with a very favourable eye upon the moral change that would be wrought in the habits of the people by abundant supplies of cheap and good tea. In fact, under our actual fiscal system, the Government has a direct interest in the intemperance of the multitude. It might be proved, however, that the gain in this respect is a loss in others; and that what we profit by the exciseman, we lose by the pauper and the criminal.

The commercial view of the case is equally important, and was placed in a clear and striking light before the Minister by Mr. Cardwell, M.P., who introduced the deputation. Ninety per cent. of the foreign trade of the great, populous, and wealthy empire of China is with this country—notwithstanding the fact that, in return for our manufactures, China has given us her silver, which she cannot spare, and her silk, which we do not greatly want. She desires nothing better than to give us tea in any imaginable quantity that we can consume; but we impede the trade, to her detriment and ours, by a tax, which, upon some descriptions of the article, amounts to no less than from 400 to 600 per cent. upon the value. Our great competitors for the trade with China are the United States of America; and it is easy to foresee that, unless we change our commercial policy in that quarter, we shall be beaten in the struggle, and lose the advantages of one of the best and most expansive markets of the world.

Even as a matter of Revenue—and supposing that it could not be considered under any other form, the tax is open to the serious objection of unfairness—of leaning lightly upon the rich man's luxury, and pressing heavily upon one of the poor man's necessities of life. Were the duty an *ad valorem* one, this objection would not apply, but at present, while the rich consumer is taxed under forty or fifty per cent. upon the finer qualities, the washerwoman, the sempstress, and all the labouring poor are charged from two hundred to six hundred per cent. upon the qualities that are alone within the reach of their scanty means. The average of the duty upon all kinds of tea is two hundred and fifty per cent. Look at this tax as we will, it will be found to be indefensible. It was stated last year, under the authority of the Government, that the reduction of the duty to such a moderate rate as would increase consumption and extend trade without seriously damaging the revenue, was merely a question of time, and that the minds of men in power were all but made up on its principle. It is, therefore, more than probable, that, in the reconsideration of our whole fiscal system, which cannot be much longer delayed, either by this Ministry or any other, the existing tea duties will be abolished.

THE Emperor of Russia requires a loan, for the purpose, as is alleged, of completing the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Mr. Cobden and the friends of peace choose to doubt the allegation, and to assert that, in reality, the money is wanted to pay the expenses of the late war against Hungary. They have, therefore, taken the field upon peace principles, to denounce the loan, and dissuade British capitalists from investing their money in it. We think this, to say the least of it, an unfortunate and injudicious movement, and one more calculated to harm than to favour the extension of the great principle of peace among the nations. In the first place, there is no sufficient reason for believing that the Emperor of Russia has come into the money market under false pretences; and, in the second, the morality of loans is a matter for the private conscience of the money-lender, and not for the dictation of men who are not money-lenders, nor in any way concerned with the trade or business of money-lending. An ardent tee-totaller, possessed of a surplus capital, might be indignant if he were asked to lend a friend a few thousands to set up a gin-shop; but he would have no right to preach a crusade against other people who might consider the investment a good one. Mr. Cobden and the Peace Society, if they were asked to invest their earnings in a war-loan, might with good feeling object to such an outlay of their capital; but, not being asked, they have no right to interfere, and still less right to denounce other men who hold opinions that differ from their own. We remember, a short time ago, that a zealous member of the Society of Friends refused to accept of a considerable sum in aid of the funds of a charitable institution of which he was either the chairman or the originator, because the money was the produce of a theatrical entertainment. Such a man might very reasonably object, if called upon to take shares in Drury-Lane or Covent-Garden Theatres; but he would scarcely, even in the opinion of the friends of peace, be justified if he called a public meeting to denounce and hold up to public indignation, as abettors of iniquity, the capitalists who might not have his scruples. The great and holy question of Peace is not to be treated in this manner; and, as friends of that question, we trust we shall hear no more of such impolitic and uncharitable modes of dealing with it.

We are enabled to announce that a meeting of the Protectionist Members of Parliament will assemble at Lord Stanley's residence, in St. James's-square, at twelve o'clock on the 31st inst.—the day on which Parliament is summoned to meet—when the propriety of moving an amendment to the Address will be taken into consideration.—*Morning Herald.*  
A large proportion of the few vessels which have, in consequence of the inclement weather and adverse winds, been enabled to reach the port of London from foreign ports, have been laden with grain and flour, the produce of France. The arrivals of this kind have included several from Dunkirk, as well as from the principal shipping ports of France, and are of some interest and importance.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful Royal family, continue, with a desire to learn, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The continued frost during the past week has had the effect of varying the amusements of Royalty in some degree, the Prince Consort having several times proceeded to Frogmore, for the purpose of enjoying the diversion of skating on the ornamental lake attached to that Royal residence. Her Majesty the Queen and the Ladies of the Royal household have on both occasions accompanied the Prince; and the Royal sledges have been called into requisition, to the no small gratification of the party.

The Marchioness of Normanby, wife of his Excellency the British Ambassador at the French Court, has been almost the only addition to the Royal circle during the week. Her ladyship arrived at the Castle on Monday, and remained the guest of the Queen and the Prince until Wednesday.

On Friday week, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Col. the Hon. C. Grey, and Col. F. H. Seymour, came to town, from Windsor Castle, and presided at the first meeting of the Royal Commissioners for promoting the Exhibition of Industry to take place in the year 1851. His Royal Highness returned to Windsor the same afternoon.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

On Monday, the Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting, accompanied by Viscount Mandeville and Mr. Henry Seymour. Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Col. F. H. Seymour were in attendance upon his Royal Highness. The Queen drove to Frogmore the same morning, and paid a visit to her august parent, the Duchess of Kent.

On Tuesday, as on Saturday, the Court passed the morning at Frogmore.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by Colonel Chailion and Colonel Hall. Colonel the Honourable C. B. Phipps, Colonel the Honourable R. Boyle, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel F. H. Seymour were in attendance upon his Royal Highness.

On Thursday the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert again drove to Frogmore, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Helena accompanied their august parents. The Prince Consort, with the gentlemen in attendance, enjoyed the diversion of skating on the lake. The Hon. and Rev. Henry and Lady A. M. Cust had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle on Thursday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined with her Majesty and the Prince almost daily during the week.

The Royal children have taken their accustomed walking exercise in the vicinity of the Castle.

The Countess of Charlemont has relieved the Marchioness of Douro in her duties as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

His Royal Highness Prince George and Captain the Hon. James Macdonald have arrived in town from visiting the Earl of Cardigan, at Deane Park.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess (Dowager) of Baden, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Douzlas, arrived at the noble Marquis's villa, on Putney Heath, on Thursday, from Holyrood Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk are entertaining a succession of visitors at Arundel Castle.

The Duke of Rutland is surrounded by a large family circle, at Belvoir Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are entertaining a large party at Goodwood Park.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury are on the eve of leaving Tottenham Park for Brighton.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has left Park-lane for Brighton, where the Marchioness is at present staying.

The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived in town on Wednesday, from his seat, Bowood Park.

The Marchioness of Douro arrived in Belgrave-street on Wednesday, from Windsor Castle. The noble Marquis and Marchioness left town on Friday, to join the Duke of Wellington, at Strathfieldsaye.

The Earl and Countess Granville arrived in Bruton-street on Wednesday, from Paris.

Lord Ward, after a tour in Germany, proceeds to Athens, and will probably make an extended journey into the interior of Greece. The noble Lord is expected to return to this country before the end of April.

Lord Glenelg has recently left town for the Continent.

The Count and Countess Rossi (Mme. Sontag) have been lately visiting the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, at Raby Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have been receiving a succession of visitors during the past week at Middleton-park.

Lord John Russell gave a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Chesham-place. The Ministers present were—the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. On Thursday the noble Lord gave a grand dinner to a number of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, at his residence in Chesham-place. The noble Lord has issued invitations to the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Commons, and a numerous party of members of the lower house, to a full dress dinner, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. This dinner will be given at his Lordship's official residence in Downing-street.

The Lady Caroline Duncombe was safely delivered of a daughter, on Tuesday last, at Waresley Park.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Paris, from his *château* near Cannes. The noble and learned Lord is expected to arrive in Grafton-street to day, for the season. Lady Brougham is staying in town.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—A very general rumour prevailed on Thursday evening to the effect that the ex-King of the French had expired, after a very brief illness, on the morning of that day, at Claremont. In contradiction of the report, we are enabled to state that Dr. G. De Nussy, who is the chief medical attendant of the ex-King, arrived at his residence in Berkeley-square at noon on Thursday, from Claremont (where he had passed the previous night), having left Louis Philippe in perfect health; and that up to nine o'clock on Thursday night no intelligence of the ex-King's illness had reached Doctor Nussy. We may therefore fairly assume that the rumour is unfounded.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—On Monday evening, at the usual monthly meeting of this society, held at their rooms, 21, Waterloo-place, Mr. Commissioner Fane in the chair, Mr. T. T. A'Beckett read and moved the adoption of a report from the equity committee, recommending certain alterations in the law of equity as regarded deceased persons' estates. The committee having in their report alluded to the present most defective state of the law, which is founded in the grossest injustice, while the proceeding is so tedious and expensive, as often to involve the total confiscation of property, recommend the introduction into Parliament of two bills—the first establishing new principles as to the right of parties to deceased persons' estates; the second enacting a new course of procedure before the Court. The new principles recommended by the committee are—right to continue actions which now abate on the death of either of the parties; reasonable time for collection of debts; abolition of preferential claims, with one or two minor alterations. Under the second head the committee have prepared a voluminous bill of 100 clauses, the main feature of which, however, goes to assimilate the proceedings of the courts of equity in the matter of deceased persons' estates to the practice of the Court of Bankruptcy, as established by the late Bankrupt Act. The committee recommend the establishment of a new court, to be called the Court for the Administration of Estates, to be presided over by the commissioners in bankruptcy. The committee, in conclusion, express their sanguine hope that their plan, if carried out, will have the effect of remedying the evils now so loudly complained of in the proceedings of the courts of equity. They expect that suits now costing £300 may be carried to a conclusion for £15, and that a month or two will be sufficient to decide a suit which now lingers over a series of years. After some discussion, Mr. Stuart reminded the meeting, that, if they adopted this report, and obtained a concurrence of view from the Legislature, they would be practically superseding the Court of Chancery in one of its most important functions. (Hear, hear.) The Court of Chancery in Ireland had already been abrogated in so far as a most important part of its business was concerned; and this report proposed a similar principle for the English court. This was a most important step, and he entreated the meeting to pause ere it committed itself. Could not Mr. A'Beckett's object be effected by a reformation of the master's office? He had reason to believe that a bill on that subject would be introduced early in the ensuing session. He begged to give notice of some resolutions acknowledging the evils of the present system of Chancery procedure, but suggesting a remedy to which the present Equity machinery would be applicable.—The Chairman said that the best course, seeing that Mr. Stuart had resolutions to propose, would be to have the report received and printed for distribution; and, on the motion for its adoption at a future meeting, Mr. Stuart could propose his resolutions.—This course was assented to by the meeting, and the proceedings terminated.

IMPROVED STATE OF THE FEN VILLAGES IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—In the parish of Moulton, in the Fens which contains upwards of two thousand inhabitants, the number of deaths during the past year has not reached thirty; in the last century, when the population was not half what it now is, the deaths in each year would frequently be about eighty, and the average fifty; thus, according to the average mortality of fifty years ago, the number of deaths annually at this time would exceed 100, whilst it appears the average of the last twenty years has been only thirty-nine deaths. This truly gratifying result is probably owing, in a great measure, to the drainage of the Fens; to which may be added the improvements of medical science, good roads, and the general spread of knowledge.



METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.

During the whole of Sunday last St. James's Park, Regent's Park, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens presented the appearance of a grand national *fête des patineurs*, which had attracted countless thousands of the inhabitants of London and its environs to witness its celebration. It was computed that between 300,000 and 400,000 spectators, at the least, must have been present at these places during the day. The continuation of the frost having made the ice on the Serpentine, the ornamental water in St. James's Park, the Long and Round Ponds in Kensington Gardens, and the sheets of water in Regent's Park thoroughly secure, the number of skaters and sliders that availed themselves of the opportunity of sporting on its surface throughout the day exceeded, in round numbers, 120,000—thus distributed:—About 40,000 on the Serpentine, 30,000 in St. James's Park, 20,000 on the Long Water, 10,000 on the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, and 20,000 in Regent's Park. A great number of accidents took place during the day, but none of them were of a fatal or very serious nature, being principally from falls. Several persons were rendered insensible, and conveyed to the receiving-house of the Royal Humane Society, where, after receiving every attention, they were sufficiently recovered to be able to walk home.

**REGENT'S PARK.**—A young gentleman, named Francis Greenwood, received a fracture of the left arm, which rendered it necessary to convey him to University College Hospital.

**ST. JAMES'S PARK.**—About noon all attempts at either skating or sliding were rendered impracticable, the crowd being so great that those who had skates on were pushed to and fro, and were forced down. In less than fifteen minutes after the medical gentlemen attended, not fewer than eighteen persons were carried by the Royal Humane Society's men into the *marquée*. Amongst the number was Mr. John Newhouse, of 42, Hill-street, Lambeth, who was pushed down. The injuries he received were of such a character that it was found necessary to remove him to the hospital. A lad named Robert Goldfinch, of the Grapes Tavern, Shepherd's-market, was knocked down and much injured. Whilst a vast crowd were walking about near the centre of the ice a portion broke in, and Mr. E. Kelham, of No. 9, Pancras-street, Tottenham-court-road, fell into 10 feet of water. Ice-man Martin (No. 5), as well as the crowd would allow him, proceeded to the scene, and fortunately succeeded in getting him out in a very exhausted state. He was forthwith removed to the *marquée*, where he was placed in a hot-bath, and, with the aid of stimulants, he recovered. Notwithstanding that the many thousand persons were continually warned of the great danger they were exposing themselves to, they made no attempt to get off, until suddenly a loud report was heard proceeding from the ice, indicating that the pressure upon it was too great. In an instant a general rush to the banks took place.

**KENSINGTON GARDENS.**—The Long Water.—The only accident of any importance during the day happened to one of the gentlemen belonging to the Skating Club, who fell and broke his arm.

**THE SERPENTINE.**—The only accident by immersion occurred to Dr. Woolley, who, while hastening to the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house, to give medical aid to some of the persons who were wounded by falls on the ice, broke through near the bank. He was not injured. Amongst those injured from falls (many of whom were severely cut on the head) was George Benbow, of South-street, Pentonville, who received a severe concussion of the brain, and a woman (name unknown), who had one of her thighs broken. Both were conveyed to St. George's Hospital.

During the week the severe frost continued, and afforded skaters, of whom there were several thousands each day, the means of enjoying their exhilarating exercise. On the Serpentine there were three or four sledges, mounted on iron, each capable of holding one person, who, when seated, by a very slight effort with a metal-pointed stick, put himself in motion, so as to attain a very high rate of speed without much exertion. These sledges belonged to itinerants, and were let out on hire to those who chose to engage them. There was no accident of any consequence on the week days.

**ACCIDENT IN THE VICTORIA PARK.**—An alarming accident took place on Sunday afternoon in the Victoria-park, Bonner's-field, Bethnal-green. The ornamental waters were covered with people, and upon that part of them near the entrance-gate the skaters and sliders were unusually numerous, when about four o'clock the ice suddenly gave way, and 100 persons were precipitated into the water. The shrieks and cries for assistance were most fearful, while at the same moment the people on the banks of the canal rendered every possible assistance. So great was the confusion when the ice gave way, that it was impossible to state with certainty whether any perished or not, nor has anything been ascertained in this respect yet. The agony of the people on shore—the struggles of the numerous individuals in the water—and the shrieks and calls for aid, made up a most fearful scene, and will be long remembered by those who witnessed it.

**DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FROST.**—The thaw which set in on Wednesday having continued, the ice on Thursday became quite unfit for skating, and the amusement was, therefore, at an end. The thickness the ice had previously attained—nearly six inches—rendered it safe on Wednesday, and there were, consequently, some adventurous persons on it in the early part of the day. The quantity of floating ice in the Thames was so great on that day, that the navigation of the river was almost entirely stopped. The above-bridge steamers gave up running altogether, and very few barges were out. The thaw, however, soon set this matter right.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION.**—The Duke of Leeds, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Thomond, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. E. H. Stanley, Sir F. Lawley, Bart., Sir William Ross, R.A., Sir William F. Middleton, Bart., Sir Evan Mackenzie, Bart., Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Sir Felix Agar, James Harmer, Esq., Egerton Warburton, Esq., Major-General Caulfield, and Sir J. Flower, Bart., have recently joined this valuable charity. His Grace the Duke of Wellington has expressed his intention of presenting to the institution a princely contribution; and amongst the generous donors to the charity we find the names of Lord Hardinge, Lord Shrewsbury, Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart., Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., M.P., Col. T. Peacocke, Col. James Brander, Sir H. R. Bishop, Sir W. C. Ross, Lieut.-General Sir W. G. Davy, C.B., the Bishop of St. David's, A. Raphael, Esq. The foundation dinner will be held in the spring, and conducted on a scale commensurate with the importance of this noble charity, from which the most friendly will receive its aid without the aggravation of delay and expenses of canvassing the subscribers, and disavowed from the tricks and evils of public elections, the election being vested in the patrons, vice-presidents, and council only on the recommendation of subscribers. £30 per annum is the annuity which will be paid to be elected.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.**—The committee of this institution have just issued their annual report, in which they state that the beneficial influence of the charity has been greatly increased during the past year, in the course of which 18,500 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2458 3s. 6d.; of these, 1116 were in-patients, and 17,384 were out-patients (many of whom were visited at their own homes, and the greater part were restored to the blessings of health, and to their occupations, for the support of their families). These, with the cases reported in former annual statements, make a total of 167,758 sick and needy individuals who have partaken of the advantages of the institution, from its commencement, in 1818, to the 31st December, 1849. It may be interesting to the friends of humanity to learn that, exclusive of 1496 patients received by recommendatory letters from governors and subscribers, during the last year, as many as 17,004 were freely admitted without any recommendation whatever. The committee regret that, in consequence of the demands on the funds of the hospital, they are greatly in need of augmentation, which they will doubtless receive, when it is recollected that, within the last fifteen years, 131,329 patients have been relieved, at a cost of £36,270-10s.

**METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.**—On Tuesday, the tenth annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the charity was held at the offices, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; George Bulpett, Esq., in the chair. In their report the board of management congratulated the friends of the institution on "its growing extent, increasing usefulness, and steady advance in public favour." The proper equilibrium between the income and expenditure had been preserved. During the last year, the number of patients received into the asylum (situated at Carshalton, Surrey) greatly exceeded that of any former period, so much so that the board were obliged to order nine additional beds, making in all 65. In the past twelve months 604 poor persons had been admitted into the asylum, 302 males and a like number of females; the total exceeding those admitted in 1848 by 116: 380 had been discharged quite well, and 289 were greatly benefited, but the complaints of many being of a chronic nature could not be eradicated: 15 patients were now remaining in the asylum, and the conduct of all admitted showed their appreciation of the kind treatment they had experienced. The receipts amounted to £1343; of which £658 resulted from annual subscriptions, and £482 from donations. The expenditure was stated to have been £1094; and of the balance, £184 had been laid out in the purchase of stock, making the sum now standing to the credit of the institution in Consols, £1300. On account of the building fund there had been received £884, of which £737 had been invested. The report and financial sheet were unanimously adopted.

**ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.**—On Monday, the annual general meeting of the promoters of this charity took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. William Nottidge, treasurer, in the chair. A vote of thanks was passed to Samuel Scott, Esq., residuary legatee of the late Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., for his munificent donation of one thousand pounds to the institution, and a resolution was adopted electing him one of the vice-presidents of the charity. The meeting afterwards elected twenty children into the asylum, from a list of seventy candidates. From the general statement of accounts for the year 1849, it appeared that the receipts (including a balance in hand of £1335 19s. 8d.) amounted to £10,843 15s. 4d., and the disbursements to £7143 16s. 7d., leaving a balance of £3704 18s. 9d. Of this sum, £2291 17s. 6d. had been invested in the purchase of annuities, thus reducing the amount of cash to £1413 1s. 3d.

**LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.**—The half-yearly meeting of this bank was held on the bank premises, in Lothbury, on Wednesday; Mr. J. Walker in the chair. By the Directors' Report it appears that the net profits of the bank during the last half-year have amounted to £32,391 0s. 3d. These profits have enabled the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to add £2391 0s. 3d. to the surplus fund. This fund will then amount to £107,844 14s. 6d. The report was adopted, and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

**LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.**—The twenty-fifth half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Banking-house, on Thursday, G. Scholefield, Esq., in the chair; when a report was read, which stated that the amount of net profit realised by the bank during the half-year ending 31st December last, is £25,132 10s. 8d., which, with £15,433 14s. 1d. carried forward from June, made a total of £40,566 4s. 9d., which was appropriate in the following manner:—£18,000 for a dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; £22,500 as a bonus of 7s. 6d. per share; and £66 4s. 9d. to the credit of the guaranteed fund, amounting to £132,723 3s. 8d. The dividend and bonus both to be paid free from income-tax. The report was adopted; and Sir James Duke, Bart., elected a director in the room of Mr. Metcalfe, retiring from ill-health.

**THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.**—The annual *soirée* of this institution took place on Tuesday evening, and attracted a vast concourse of the subscribers and their friends. The entertainments on the occasion commenced with an address, delivered by C. Lushington, Esq., M.P., relating to the condition and intellectual attractions of the club. Much, manifestly, to the satisfaction of the assembled multitude, it was announced that Mr. Lushington (to whom the institution is deeply indebted for an earnest interest in its welfare) would continue as president for the ensuing year. A concert succeeded the address of the president, and shortly after, dancing was commenced, and kept up with much animation to an advanced hour of the morning. The drawing and reading rooms of the establishment were tastefully appropriated for an exhibition of pictures and works of art; the physical cravings of the assemblage being also admirably cared for in the shape of substantial for the gentlemen and delicacies for the ladies, of whom a very fair proportion graced this agreeable entertainment.

**BATHS AND WASHHOUSES IN ST. MARGARET'S AND ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER.**—On Tuesday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, a meeting of the vestrymen of the united parishes of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, was held in the vestry-room of St. Margaret's Church, "to take into consideration and to determine an application made by the Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses of the said parishes, for the sanction of the vestry to borrow at interest, on the security of the mortgage of the rates for the relief of the poor, a further sum of £9500, required by the commissioners to carry into execution the establishment of Baths and Washhouses. There were present—the Hon. Mr. Talbot, Mr. Whately, Q.C., Mr. Wood (the brewer), the churchwardens, and several of the most influential vestrymen. Mr. Elliott (the eminent brewer) was in the chair, and strongly advocated the erection of baths and washhouses. The resolution was carried by a large majority. The site of the intended building is situated in Peter-street and Anne-street, and it was purchased for a sum of £3000. There will be 60 baths and as many wash and ironing houses, with also two large plunging-baths. The houses on the site are now being removed. The total sum borrowed for the above object is £13,000.

**THE TAILORING TRADE.**—A public meeting of the tailors of the metropolis took place on Thursday evening, at Exeter-Hall, for the purpose of exposing the evils of the slop-sweating and middle-man system, and also the injurious effects of the Government contracts and prison labour, and to petition Parliament to make it compulsory on all masters to have their work done on their premises; Mr. Thos. Reynolds in the chair. Several resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the present injurious system, and a petition to Parliament, calling for measures to remedy the existing evils, determined upon.

**CHEAP GAS.**—A meeting of gas consumers and others was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Thursday evening, Mr. Kirk in the chair, when a report was read from a committee appointed to consider certain allegations made in a pamphlet published by Mr. Anderson, called "Who's who?" which stated, that, having had access to the books and deeds of the company, they were convinced that 14,609 shares were provided for on the 31st December, 1849, and that Messrs. Peto and Betts had contracted to make all arrangements for supplying the consumers with gas for £106,000, being 10 per cent. less than the estimate of the engineer of the company. The company's deed also provided that the consumers could not be charged more than 4s. per 1000 cubic feet for the supply of gas, to be ultimately reduced to 3s. The report was adopted, and a resolution passed, condemnatory of the conduct of Mr. Anderson in publishing the pamphlet.

**THE CITY DISPENSARY.**—On Wednesday afternoon the half-yearly meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the Dispensary, Queen street, Cheapside, Mr. Roberts in the chair. From the minutes of the various committee meetings, it appeared that a balance in favour of the charity amounting to £253, resulted from the last anniversary dinner, and that £28 had been collected after a sermon preached on behalf of the institution by the Bishop of Hereford. In consequence of the resignation of Dr. Bentley, Dr. Manly was appointed one of the physicians of the charity. The medical report showed the number of patients under treatment on January 1, 1849, to have been 935, and that there had been admitted during the ensuing twelve months 8731. There were discharged cured, and relieved, 8673; 35 died, 25 had been dismissed for irregular conduct, and 13 remained under treatment on the 31st of December. Several hundred cases of the late epidemic were attended to without letters of recommendation; also many accidents and diseases requiring immediate aid. The receipts for the past year amounted to £624, and the expenditure to £580. In answer to a governor, the secretary stated that the charity was still £220 in arrears, and that the sum in hand was but £116. The report was then adopted.

The Chartists have resumed their agitation in favour of the "six points," which they inaugurated by a meeting in the course of the week, at the London Tavern.

**ADMISSION OF SOLICITORS IN EASTER TERM, 1850.**—The list published by the Incorporated Law Society has just appeared, and gives the following statistics in reference to this subject:—Number of persons applying to be admitted as attorneys in Easter Term, 1850, 172; being a decrease of 14 in comparison with that of the former list. Notices of admission for Easter Term, to be added to the list pursuant to judges' orders, 5. Notices of admission for the present term, to be likewise added to the list, in conformity with the judges' orders, 4. Applications to the Court for the renewal of certificates on the last day of Hilary Term, 1850, 10. Notices of applications to a judge at chambers for an order, to take out or renew certificates on Feb. 1, 30; thus making the total number of gentlemen either seeking for permission to practice, or for re-admission, as set down in the present list, 221.

**GRAY'S INN.**—HILARY TERM, 1850.—Notice is hereby given, with the sanction of the benchers of this society, that there will be a voluntary examination for honours on the laws of real property in the hall of this society in Trinity Term; namely, on Thursday and Friday, the 23rd and 24th days of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M. on each day. All students for the bar, members of any inn of court, will be qualified to attend and stand on the occasion. The names of the successful candidates alone will appear in the published class-list, so that those who do not go in for honours, or who do not succeed, will not suffer any prejudice. The gentleman who attains the first place in the list (being of merit not inadequate, in the opinion of the examiners, to entitle him to that distinction) will receive the lecturer's prize, consisting of a set of the "Reports" of Vesey, Jun. (20 vols.)

**EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.**—The examiners appointed for the examination of persons applying to be admitted attorneys have appointed Tuesday, the 22nd January, at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, in Chancery-lane. The examination will commence at ten o'clock precisely. The articles of clerkship and assignment (if any), with answers to the questions as to due service according to the regulations approved by the Judges, were to be left with the secretary on or before Thursday, the 17th inst. Where the articles have not expired, but will expire during the term, the candidate may be examined conditionally, but the articles must be left within the first seven days of term, and answers up to that time.

**MR. COBDEN AND THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.**—Mr. Cobden has addressed the following letter to the Reverend Henry Richard, Secretary of the Peace Congress Committee:—"103, Westbourne-terrace, Monday evening, January 14th.—My Dear Sir,—Another outrage is to be offered to the moral sense of the civilised world. It is said that a Russian loan is to be raised in the City of London. The Cossack hordes have fulfilled their mission in Hungary: witness her wasted fields, her smoking villages, and her scaffolds flowing with the blood of her noblest patriots; and now the savage instruments of all this devastation and slaughter are clamorous for their wages. Englishmen—ay, the capitalists of London—are, it seems, to furnish the blood-money! If so, for the credit of the age and the character of our Christian country, let an indignant protest be heard in reprobation of this unholy and infamous transaction. The Peace Congress Committee, to whom was entrusted the carrying out of the resolution, passed at Paris, condemnatory of these loans, will, I hope, call a public meeting in the City, at which I will most gladly attend. Let it be at the earliest possible moment—Friday or Saturday, at the latest. And believe me, faithfully yours, RICHARD COBDEN. Rev. Henry Richard, Secretary, Peace Congress Committee." The loan, which has called forth the hon. gentleman's indignation, was first announced in the City on Monday last. The amount is £5,500,000 sterling, bearing 4½ per cent. annual interest, and it is negotiated by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co.

**THE REPEALED NAVIGATION LAWS.**—A vessel, arrived in the St. Katharine-docks from Rotterdam, has brought an entire cargo of rattans, comprising 18,237 bundles of the article. These rattans are doubtless of East India produce, and would, under the laws of navigation recently in force, have been inadmissible to entry, but are now, under the repeal act which has just come into force, fully entitled to the privilege, although imported from Europe. Another vessel has, we find, also arrived in the same docks from Rotterdam, laden entirely with the same description of merchandise, comprising 15,794 bundles of the article. These are the most interesting and important instances which the adverse winds and bad weather have permitted to occur of the application of the privileges now conferred on shipping generally since the new statute came into operation. It will be further of interest and importance to remark, that the vessels in which these cargoes of East India produce were imported from Europe were British built in both instances.

**NOVEL EXPORTATION.**—A novelty in exportation has just been completed by Messrs. Winsland and Holland, the eminent builders, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury. This consists of an entire church, capable of accommodating 300 persons, which is intended to be erected on the rock of St. Helena, for the accommodation of the English residents in that island. The edifice is in the early English style of architecture, from the design of Mr. Benjamin Ferrey. It is composed of stone, all of which has been hewn into form on Messrs. Holland's premises. This portion of the material is already on its way to St. Helena in the barque *Glenatanner*. The roof and other wood-work of the building, the iron-work, paving-slates, &c., are all completed, and will be shipped on board the *Juliana* in a few days. The dimensions are as follows:—The body of the church is 75 feet long by 30 feet wide; the chancel, 25 feet by 18 feet; the vestry, 10 feet by 10 feet; and a muniment-room of the same size. The design includes a belfry and a porch. The pulpit is of carved stone, and the seats of stained pine.

**RELIEF OF METROPOLITAN DESTITUTION.**—On Tuesday the City Kitchen was opened for the relief of the distressed poor, to whom bread, coals, and potatoes were plentifully distributed. At the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen, Ham-yard, Great Windmill-street, 1500 poor creatures were relieved. At the Model Soup Kitchen, Bath-street, New-road, upwards of 800 were relieved. At the Westminster Soup Kitchen, Lewisham-street, Broad Sanctuary, upwards of 900 were furnished with food. The Marylebone, Finsbury, and Spitalfields Benevolent Associations commenced their distribution of bread, meat, and coals. A society of benevolent individuals are about to fit up several of the arches of the South-Western Railway, in Lambeth, as a shelter for the houseless during the present inclement season. On Monday night no fewer than twelve individuals were found in the streets overpowered by the intense cold.

**REGISTRY OF SHIPS.**—The following amended forms have been approved by the Government authorities, to be used in the registry of vessels:—1. Surveyors' certificates of admeasurement for sailing-vessels. 2. Surveyors' certificates of admeasurement for steamers. 3. Bond to be given at the time of registry by the master and owners. 4. Bond to be given by the master when he cannot attend at the port of registry. And orders have been given for copies of the newly-approved forms, to be transmitted to the collectors and comptrollers, or other principal officers of the revenue, at the several ports and places throughout the kingdom, with directions that they be adopted by them in lieu of those now in use.

**VICISSITUDE OF FORTUNE.**—After the disposal of the usual business at Guildhall on Saturday, a shabbily attired woman stepped forward, and, addressing Alderman Carden, said that she was unfortunately in great distress and without shelter. She was authoress of "Ada, the Betrayed," "Jane Brightwell," "Brentwood," and other works, but was now in the greatest distress. She was a widow, and had a daughter eighteen years of age, who was married, and living in India with her husband. Her mother was a sister of Earl de Clifford, and she had a brother living in India. She had a work, of which she had done seven quires, and if she could get shelter in a workhouse, or anywhere, she could complete the work. She could get sixty guineas for it. Her brother, at the present time, was Sheriff of Calcutta, and she had several friends in London, but she had not communicated with them for many years, and could not apply to them now. The applicant, who addressed the Court in a deep voice, with a strong theatrical emphasis, stated that her name was Sarah Jones, and that she had written under the name of Anna Maria Jones. She admitted, however, that herself and mother had been disposed to insanity. She said the chief cause of her present distress was a restraint for rent, and having been turned out from her abode at this inclement season. She felt herself much degraded at appearing in the streets in such attire, but had no objection to go to the workhouse for the sake of shelter. Alderman Carden asked her if she would go to the City Union if he gave her a recommendation? Having willingly assented, she was sent thither in charge of an officer.

**A NEW POLICE BARRACK.**—The Commissioners of Police are now constructing an extensive reserve police-barrack, contiguous to the old St. James's watch-house, Vine-street, Piccadilly.

**DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.**—On Tuesday evening, about a quarter-past six o'clock, two men in a light spring cart were observed to drive up alongside a wagon, on the dark or south side of St. Paul's-churchyard, and take a bale of goods out and place it in their own conveyance. A cabman, who saw the transaction, jumped off his driving-box and seized the horse's head, when both the men instantly leaped out of the cart. The cabman courageously collared one of them—but, while in conflict with him, his horse and cab ran off, and he let the man go, to stop and secure his own property. Both the men then made off, leaving the horse and cart also proceeding at a rapid pace, until stopped by Police-constable 363, who, although near the spot, was unable to arrive in time to secure either of the men. The horse and cart, with the bale of goods, were taken to the Fleet-street station, and, on opening the latter, it was found to contain 500 pairs of soldiers' trousers, the property of Messrs. Hibbert and Co., the army clothiers in Pall-mall, which were identified by the carman, who said they were stolen while he was driving his wagon along the dark side of St. Paul's-churchyard. The horse is about fourteen hands high, with a white star on the forehead, and a sore fetlock. The cart is a light spring one, painted green, and picked out with white. The horse, cart, and bale were detained by Mr. Inspector Scott, and every inquiry is now being instituted. There is no doubt that—from the quickness and dexterity with which the bale was removed from one vehicle to the other, while both were in motion—it was executed by two most expert "dragsmen," but it is fully expected that, from the exertions being made by the police, their speedy capture will be accomplished.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, January 12—Males, 688; females, 681; total, 1369. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 503; females, 562; total, 1065. According to the returns for the second week of ten previous years (1840-49), the average, corrected for increase of population, is 1260, the deaths having ranged in that week from 929, in 1844, to 1457, in 1848; at which latter period the mortality was much increased by influenza, then on the decline. The deaths in the present return are, therefore, less than the average by 195. The mortality from small-pox, though it shows a tendency to increase, is still less than half the average. Scarlatina and hooping-cough also cause less than the usual number of deaths, only 11 having occurred last week from the former epidemic, though the corrected average is 37; in the corresponding week of last year the deaths from scarlatina rose to 63. No death from cholera occurred during the week; there were 24 from diarrhoea and dysentery. From typhus, which ranged in the same week of ten previous years from 22 to 83, the deaths returned last week were 33, or rather less than the average; but the mortality from measles is at present rather above it. The only complaint which is now fatal to a considerable extent is bronchitis, from which 25 children under 15 years, 31 persons between 15 and 60, and 64 at 60 years and upwards, died in the week; its increasing fatality during the last three weeks, in which the weekly mean temperature has been successively 33°, 35°, and 30°, is marked by the numbers returned—namely, 78, 103, and, in last week, 120. Pneumonia was fatal to 83 persons, one half of whom were children. The latter disease is now less than the average, whilst the former is in excess. Of the 1065 deaths, 303 were those of persons of 60 years old or upwards. A few facts are selected from the reports made by the registrars:—A child died of measles followed by dropsy, at Princes-street, Aldgate, in a small room which is "very dirty and has two families, composed of eight persons, living and sleeping in it." Mr. Spencer adds that "the deceased had been lately under the care of the medical officer for scald head; the mother afterwards applied for relief, but refused to enter the workhouse, and neglected to take the child for further medical advice." Mr. Bowring states that "the widow of a grocer, aged 47, who died in the workhouse, Kingsland-road, of diarrhoea, was found by the medical officer at 14, Gloucester-street, Curtain-road, in a very bad state from the accumulation of filth in different parts of her room, while her body, of which the only covering was an old shirt, swarmed with vermin." Mr. Matthews states that "a child died of hooping-cough, at No. 1, Tom's-buildings, Somers-Town, in a house consisting of two rooms, one of which contained a privy, only separated by a partition, no yard belonging to the premises. Ten persons, and sometimes more, occupied the apartments, and slept in four beds indiscriminately, and without regard to age or sex." A child at Fulham died of "debility," having been born prematurely, in consequence of the father being suddenly sent to prison. Lincoln-court, in St. Giles's-in-the-fields, is reported as "ill-cleaned, and having much destitution." A house, 21, Church-lane, is described by Mr. Simpson as "over-crowded, ill-cleaned, and badly ventilated;" and 12, Prospect place, Stoke-Newington, by Mr. Yardley, as "over-crowded and unhealthy."

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The mean daily height of the barometer was above 30 inches on Tuesday and Wednesday; the mean was 29.821 inches. The highest temperature was 38 degrees on Sunday; the mean was never higher than 31.8 degrees. The lowest mean temperature occurred on Saturday, when it was 28.7 degrees, and lower by 7 degrees than the average of the same day in seven years. On every day the temperature was lower than the average. The mean of the week was 30.3 degrees.

The supplies of potatoes from abroad continue to form a very important item in the general list of imports from foreign countries. They are principally from France, Belgium, and Holland; and in many instances comprise in a day several entire cargoes, containing more than a hundred tons weight of the vegetable, the produce of those countries. Several vessels have also arrived from Dunkirk and other French ports laden with grain and flour.

**RAILWAY ROUND PARIS.**—A plan for a line of railway round Paris, in order to unite all the termini of the great lines, has frequently been talked of, and is now again brought forward. The surveys, which commenced immediately after the vote of 1842, have been continued by M. Baude, engineer-in-chief of the ponts et chaussées, and are just completed. The line will embrace the northern zone of Paris, from the terminus of the Northern line to that of the Orleans. The terminus of the Western Railway will be connected with that of the Rouen line by a branch, which will unite the two Versailles lines at Viroflay, and the surveys for this part of the line are not yet completed. The line already surveyed will extend about 13 miles. The expense is estimated at about 8,000,000*fr.*; but for the execution of the first section alone, that from the Rouen to the Northern and Strasburg Railway, being the only one that can at present be accomplished, the amount required will not exceed 2,000,000*fr.*, and from this sum must be deducted the amount which the respective companies will have to contribute. It is calculated that when the whole line is completed the net annual produce will amount to 460,000*fr.*, or 4½ per cent. on the outlay of 8,000,000*fr.*, and that a saving of 800,000*fr.* annually will accrue to the commercial community of Paris and the neighbourhood, in addition to the increased value which will be given to property near the line, from the probable erection of manufacturing establishments.

SLEDGING AT BERLIN.

The winter recreation of Sledging in the Prussian capital is enjoyed in vehicles of almost every variety of form, as the reader may see by the accompanying illustration, sketched in the streets of Berlin, not many days since. The view is taken in the Pariser Platz, and shows the Brandenburg Gate, the Guard-house, and the Thier-garten in the distance. Here we have several fashions of sledge; but the stylish painted and gilt sledge is going out of fashion, and the merely useful one is more patronised. Some are the bodies of cabriolets, dismounted, and placed upon frames. Everybody sledges: from the well-appointed





SLEDGING IN BERLIN.

curiole, with the liveried page, to the milkman, with his sledge, and the children at sledge-play. The horses or dogs, as the case may be, are hung with bells; and the street seems to be traversed by an army of muffin-sellers.

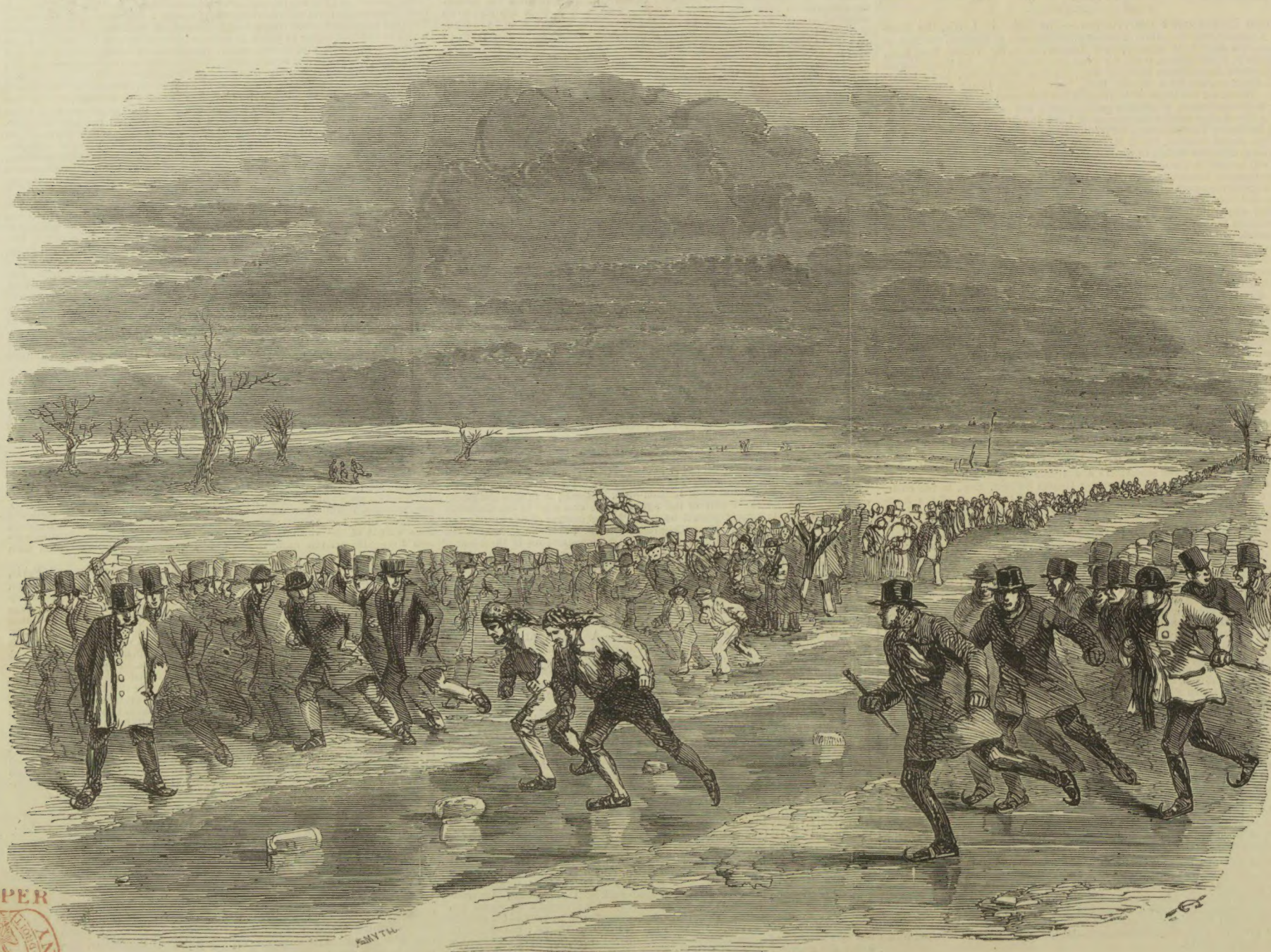
A sledge-drive by moonlight is a pleasant affair. The ground is covered with snow, upon which neither horse nor sledge makes any noise; and you hear nothing but the bells that are always affixed to the harness, which sound as if a fairy peal was borne by on the wind. The still effect is very singular.

## SPORTS ON THE ICE.

We recommend frozen-out lovers of hunting, coursing, and horse-racing, during this frost, to take a trip to Peterborough, and they will find good sport on the ice, particularly on Whittlesea Mere and Whittlesea Wash, where well-contested skating races take place every day. We give a Sketch of an exciting contest on Tuesday last, between two crack skaters; one named Register (*alias* Flying Dutchman), and the other named Barnes; the stakes being £10 a side. At

the signal for starting, both competitors went off at a good pace against a strong head-wind; and during the whole distance the issue was doubtful. The race was won by Register, amidst the cheers of his friends. The distance (two miles) was run in 7 min. 7 sec.; the pace, however, would have been considerably increased, but for the high wind blowing at the time.

We noticed among the visitors at Whittlesea (which, by the way will be drained before next winter), the Earl Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam who have liberally contributed towards these sports



SPORTS ON THE ICE.—SKATING RACE ON WHITTLESEA MERE.

NEWSPAPER





F I N E A R T S.



CAPTIVE JEWS BY THE WATERS OF BABYLON.—PAINTED BY BENDEMAN.

By the waters of Babylon, sitting forlorn,  
We wept bitter tears in that day of our scorn,  
As we thought of our Zion, so far, far away,  
Of the heathen the scoff, of the spoiler the prey.

They ask'd for a song of our dear native land:  
May the skill and the cunning forsake thee, my hand  
If ever to please them, blasphemers abhor'd,  
Thou wakest to music the Harp of the Lord.

On the willows of Babel our harps we have hung—  
They rock to the breezes, neglected, unstrung;  
And if they re-echo 'tis only in sighs  
To the touch of the tempest that howls o'er the skies.

We sit in the shadow, heart-wounded and sore,  
And gaze on the waters that foam on the shore;  
And envy each billow that flows to the sea,  
Because it may wander, oh Zion, to thee.

We envy the clouds floating calmly above,  
And long to take flight on the wings of the dove,  
Once more to behold, ere we rest in the sod,  
The land of our fathers—the city of God.

Our captors exulting may mock at our woe,  
But our tears are our own, and for Zion they flow.  
O Zion! we love thee with love unsurpass'd,  
And the day we forget thee, that day be our last!—C. M.



WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—TORQUAY, FROM THE ROAD TO DARTMOUTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## TORQUAY.

This favourite watering-place has been called "the Montpellier of England," from its mild and genial climate, which especially fit it for a winter residence. The place owes but little to antiquity for its present fame. Torwood Manor-house, the ancient seat of the Earls of Londonderry, is now pulled down; and the Chapel of Islam, Tor Abbey, and Chapel-hill, are the only remnants of a past age; and, says Besley's carefully-written "Route-book of Devon," "the living generation has seen the site where now stand stately buildings, handsome shops, and a noble pier, with a busy population of 8000 souls, occupied by a few miserable-looking fishing-huts, and some loose stones, jutting out from the shore, as a sort of anchorage or protection for the wretched craft of its inhabitants."

The first houses in Torquay were erected for the accommodation of families of officers and invalids belonging to the Channel Fleet, which used, during the last French war, to make Torbay a place of anchorage for some days together. One who well knew the spot at this time describes it as "a small row of houses with green blinds, principally inhabited by naval officers' wives." Thence began its repute for the restoration of invalids: its progress has been remarkably rapid; the increase of buildings having been, perhaps, greater here than in any other town in the kingdom. "This, in a great measure, may be attributed, in addition to its beauty of situation and salubrity of climate, to the natural advantages it possesses for building. The whole district being nearly one large marble quarry, the renter or possessor of a few feet square has only to dig for his basement story, and the material, with the exception of a little timber, which is landed before his door, for the completion of his superstructure is found."

Torquay lies in a small bay, at the north-eastern corner of the larger one, Torbay, on the Devonshire coast of the English Channel.

Three hills—Park Hill, Waldon Hill, and the Braddons—rise and surround this small bay, something like the audience-part of a theatre; the sea or pier-head being the stage; with this difference only, that the ridges on which the houses are built one row above another, instead of, like the boxes, preserving a perpendicular front, recede or fall back so as to have a sufficient space before each tier for a wide carriage-drive and footpath. The middle of the circle formed by these hills faces the south-west; between them run two valleys, dividing the east range from the north and south, but such is the winding course with which they make their entrance to the site, that on looking towards the town from the sea, there appears no break in the chain, but the space which they enclose seems perfectly land-locked. To add further to its protection, the summits and crests of the hills are richly clad in verdure, and planted, and in some places thickly wooded."

The town, beginning with the lower tier, is built round three sides of the strand or quay, formed by the pier, and is composed chiefly of shops, having a row of trees in front. The next tier, approached by a winding road at each end, comprises handsome terraces; and the highest, beautiful villas, backed with plantations. The view from either of these levels is enchanting; taking in the whole of the fine expansive roadstead of Torbay, memorable as the place in which William Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., landed at the Revolution of 1688. To this marine prospect is added that of the picturesque country adjacent, commencing by Berry head to the south, until the eye rests on nearly the opposite extremity—encircling Brixham, Goodington, and Paignton, and the sands rounding from it to the fine woods of Tor Abbey, and the town and pier immediately below. The sides and summits of the valleys opening from this circle are also dotted with cottages, pavilions, and villas.

The town is well supplied with water, and lit with gas; has its theatre, news and billiard-rooms; natural history and book societies; two churches, besides chapels; and well appointed inns and hotels, and bathing establishments. Its steam-packet communication is good; and railway brings it within one hour of Exeter, and five hours of London.

The position, and local protection from cold winds, are the great recommendations of Torquay as a winter watering-place. Sir James Clark states;—

"The general character of the climate of this coast is soft and humid. Torquay is certainly drier than the other places, and almost entirely free from fogs. This drier state of the atmosphere probably arises in part from the limestone rocks, which are confined to the neighbourhood of this place, and partly from its position between the two streams, the Dart and the Teign, by which the rain is in some degree attracted. Torquay is also remarkably protected from the north-east winds, the great evil of our spring climate. It is likewise well sheltered from the north-west. This protection from winds extends also over a very considerable tract of beautiful country, abounding in every variety of landscape, so that there is scarcely a wind that blows from which the invalid will not be able to find a shelter for exercise, either on foot or horseback. In this respect Torquay is much superior to any other place we have noticed. It possesses all the advantages of the south-western climate in the highest degree, and, with the exception of its exposure to the south-west gales, partakes less of the disadvantages of it than any other place having accommodation for invalids. Indeed, as I have always shewn, and as a reference to the tables on climate will further prove, there exists as much difference between the temperature and its distribution in the south of Scotland and the south of England as between the latter and the south of Europe. The selection will, I believe, lie among the following places, as winter and spring residences:—Torquay, Undercliff, Hastings, and Clifton, and perhaps in the generality of cases will deserve the preference in the order stated."

"The general mildness of this place may be somewhat appreciated by the statement of the lowest degree of cold experienced in the generally severe winter of 1837–38 being only 21°, while in Exeter it was 17°, Bristol, 8°, Kensington 0, and at Sandhurst 8° below zero. Its summer temperature during the last five years has never exceeded 80° at the highest extreme."

## DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE TEA DUTIES.

On Wednesday, at one o'clock, Sir Thomas Birch and Mr. Cardwell, members for Liverpool, accompanied by the following gentlemen—Messrs. William Rathbone, Christopher Rawson, and Edward Brodribb, on behalf of the mercantile interests of Liverpool; Mr. Wm. Law, as representing the magistrates and the Chamber of Commerce, Edinburgh; and Mr. Kinneir, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and manufacturers of Glasgow—had an interview with Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the noble Lord's official residence in Downing-street, on the subject of the reduction of the duty on tea.

Sir Thomas Birch presented the memorial lately agreed to at Liverpool, setting forth in outline the more prominent arguments in favour of the diminution of an impost obnoxious to the moral sense and commercial requirements of the community.

Mr. Cardwell, M.P., then recapitulated the substance of the previous interview, two years since, succinctly meeting the objections urged against his statement of the case in the House of Commons. The hon. member proceeded to say that the trade with China, which in 1827 amounted only to £510,000 exports, now reached a larger amount than that which it attained in 1845—namely, £2,400,000. Small as this amount appeared for the consumption of British manufactures by 300,000,000 of people, it unfortunately exceeded the amount which the reciprocal relations of the trade enabled it to sustain. Figures would be read by Mr. Brodribb, which would show the falling-off that had taken place since 1845. He then referred to the opinions of the British Consul, and of Sir John Davis, quoted in the report of the select committee of 1847, and to the recent letter from the Chinese Consul, Mr. Alcock, to the effect that the limit to our trade with China was the quantity of tea we were able to take in repayment. He then referred to the year 1784, when a reduction in the duty from 66 per cent. to 12½ per cent. produced an immediate increase of consumption in the first year, and in twelve years nearly fourfold. He adverted to the increased consumption of tea in recent years, notwithstanding the high duty, as refuting the answer made by Mr. Alderman Sidney and other members of the trade, that we had nearly approached the limits of demand. Tea seemed to be peculiarly the consumption of the English race. In the Australian colonies, where there was no duty, the consumption was 9 pounds per head; in the United Kingdom, only 1½ lb. per head per annum. He then dwelt upon the calculations as regarded the revenue, and, after saying that other gentlemen would go into the moral and social considerations which this question raised, Mr. Cardwell concluded by saying that the more favourable position of the revenue in the present year had induced the deputation again to bring their case before the consideration of Government.

Mr. Edward Brodribb, while admitting that the tea-dealers, as a body, were not in favour of a reduction of the duty sought by the deputation, fearing that it would inevitably increase competition and reduce their profits, said that this was an argument involving a conviction that the public would derive more benefit than the mere amount of the duty reduced, as well as that the consumption would quickly increase. This argument also would, he hoped, tend to remove from his Lordship's mind the impression, if any such existed, that the deputation were actuated entirely by selfish motives. The commercial part of the question might be briefly dealt with. It appeared by a despatch from Mr. Consul Alcock that the balance of trade against China was 10,000,000 dollars, and unless this balance could be reduced, the present amount of purely British trade, that is, of our manufactured goods imported into China, could not be maintained. The last article which would suffer would of course be the opium drug, and before the balance of trade could adjust itself, the exclusively British portion of the trade would in all probability be annihilated. Without, therefore, going into the question of how the present amount of British trade is interfered with in its relation to China, or whether, if it is continued on its present footing, every shilling's worth of our manufactures will not be altogether excluded from that country, it was very clear that unless the present balance against China could be reduced, our present amount of British trade could not be sustained. That balance could only be reduced by the increase of our exports from China, which could only be effected by a reduction of the duty as now sought. The exports of tea from China within the last two years had fallen by £5,000,000 of the amount actually taken for home consumption, and by nearly £14,000,000 of the home consumption and foreign exports. The estimates for the ensuing year were that they should fall short of about £5,000,000 or £7,000,000 more. Mr. Brodribb then enlarged on the social and moral grounds, which, in the opinion of the deputation, were the strongest upon which a reduction could be urged.

Lord John Russell, having attentively listened to the representations of the various members of the deputation, said that the gentlemen must be perfectly well aware that, at the present moment, Government could not be expected to give a definite answer on a question involving so many points of importance. He assured them that the subject should receive the best consideration of himself and his right hon. colleague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The members of the deputation thanked his Lordship for the courtesy with which he had received them, and retired.

## THE THEATRES.

## ST. JAMES'S.

Hérold's beautiful opera of "Zampa," a masterpiece of the French school, was produced on Wednesday night, after four successful representations of Halévy's "Val d'Andorre." "Zampa," although it contains some comic characters and situations, belongs more properly to the class of grand opera; and requiring very full orchestral and choral resources, besides exacting space for the mechanical and scenic effects, was, perhaps, not the most judiciously selected work for the St. James's Theatre. There ought to be three trombones, four horns, and two oboes, to execute the score properly; and as there are only one trombone, two horns, and one oboe, and the stringed instruments are not particularly strong in Hansen's orchestra, many fine points were lost. Chollet, as the Count de Monza, or Zampa, the corsair, was of course a host: he was the original representative of the part in Mélesville's libretto, when produced in 1831; and although time has impaired his organ, the tact, intelligence, finesse, and spirit of the admirable actor are in full force, and it was surprising to find how he vanquished the difficulties of Zampa's grand scena, and with what energy he gave the drinking song. His scene with the statue of his victim Alice was replete with recklessness and daring; his love-making to Camilla, whose hand he has secured after she is affianced to his brother Alfonso, by holding her father, Lugens, as a hostage on board his vessel, was graceful and gallant. Mdlle. Charton acquitted herself creditably as Camilla; her lover, Alfonso, was very indifferent. Soyer and Chateaufort were quaint in the comic parts, and there was archness in Mdlle. Guichard's Rita. The overture of "Zampa," the chorus of female attendants, the Bacchanal chorus, and the concerted pieces generally, are well-known pieces of music, which have deservedly gained for this opera its European celebrity. From beginning to end, the flow of graceful and captivating harmony is continuous; and in many situations the composer exhibits a dramatic power which places him in the first rank of operatic writers. It is deeply to be regretted that his premature decease has left us only the "Pré aux Clercs" and "Zampa" as lasting testimonials of his genius.

## HAYMARKET.

An extravagant piece of broad humour, in three acts, under the title of "Leap Year, or the Ladies' Privilege," by Mr. Buckstone, was produced on Tuesday. In explanation of the title, Mr. Buckstone states on the play-bill, that in an old volume, dated 1601, there is a passage purporting to be "An Act to amend the Laws of Courtship and Matrimony," which declares that, "Albeit it is now become part of the common law in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every Bissextile year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege of making love unto the men, which they do either by word or looks as unto them seemeth proper; and no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy, who doth refuse to accept the offer of a lady, or who doth in any wise treat her proposal with neglect or contumely." Mr. Buckstone's play, however, owes little to this suggestion, its main interest depending on an eccentric clause in a will, by which the testator obliges his widow to marry within two years of his decease, on pain of his estate going over to a distant kinsman. The lady, Mrs. Flora Flowerden (Mrs. Kean), is within three days of the fatal period, and has not yet fixed on a husband, although Miss Sally O'Leary (Mrs. Fitzwilliam) has been especially active in procuring candidates for the lady's person and property. Meanwhile, the kinsman is urgent, and, by threatening letters and messages, demands the right of taking an inventory, previous to his taking possession, of her effects. Among the candidates aforesaid are a Captain Mosser (Mr. Selby), who depends upon his person for success. He is a lawyer's son, and, on being ultimately rejected by the lady, makes out a bill of costs, for the expenses of his unprofitable suit, to the tune of seven hundred pounds. Then there is a Mr. Dimple, personated by Mr. Buckstone, a fast young man, who promises well, but performs badly. The lady takes him on trial, but he dines out on the very first day, and comes home drunk at night, attended by Captain Mosser, who dresses him up in a fool's cap and cloak, made out of a parchment deed. This document Miss Sally O'Leary secures, and finds it to contain proof of her title to some three thousand a year. Last on the list of lovers is Sir Solomon Solus (Mr. Keeley), a nervous old gentleman, in fear of everything and everybody, pursued by a Miss Desperate (Mr. Clifford), who believes, on the evidence of astrology, that, unless she is married on a particular day to Sir Solomon, she will die. All these persons are the occasion of much fun—so much, that Mrs. Kean allowed her gravity to be subverted, and could hardly get on with her own part, for laughing at the eccentricities of Mr. Keeley. These gentlemen proving ineligible, the lady is driven almost to despair, and proposes to compromise the matter with her kinsman. His answer is decided—he "will have all or none." She then betinks herself of the remarkably kind attentions of William Walker (Mr. Kean), her footman, whose continued recital of scraps of poetry and constant anticipations of her slightest wishes had created an unsuspected interest in her heart. Her pride revolts—but love at last prevails; when the footman turns out to be the kinsman himself, who has taken the disguise, in order to test the lady's character, and save her fortune, by becoming her husband, should she prove worthy of his attachment. The success of the piece largely depended on Mr. Kean's acting of this part, which consisted of a respectful deference, only varied by the recital of poetic extracts, which, of course, are so selected, as to imply a declaration of his passion. Mrs. Kean had several delicate points to evolve—the struggle between pride and love—together with some situations of friendship and passion, which she contrived to execute with true feminine gentleness, and yet with pathetic force. Having, in the height of the conflict, suddenly discharged her footman, and time pressing, she is fain to accept the counsel of her friend, and avail herself of the custom of Bissextile, by first wooing the discarded servant. He meets her more than half way; and, by making a full disclosure, reconciles at once her love and pride.

The drama throughout was admirably performed; nevertheless, it proved occasionally very tedious, owing to the subordinate humours being too elaborately worked out. The writing of the whole is good, and, when reduced in quantity, will tell better. At the conclusion, the curtain was raised again at the call of the house; and Mr. Buckstone announced the piece for repetition every evening.

Mrs. Glover is advertised at the STRAND Theatre, as performing there for her last season, previous to her retirement.

On Wednesday, the "Clandestine Marriage" was performed at SADLER'S WELLS. "Calaynos" was, on the same evening, repeated with an improved cast; Donna Aida being by Miss Glyn, and Martina by Miss Fitzpatrick.

"THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1850."—Half a century's existence has enabled the successive proprietors of this volume to render it, beyond comparison, the most complete work of its class ever yet produced. Within its 2000 closely-printed pages are systematically arranged the several phases of the leading interests of our mighty Metropolis, including the public offices and employes, indicating the position of each; a Street Directory, with the names of the dwellers in each street or place; a Commercial and a Court Directory, alphabetically arranged; a classification of the 2000 trades; a Law Directory; as well as one giving information relating to Peers and Members of Parliament; a Banking, Conveyance, and Postal Directory—the latter specially full of instructions on money orders, and the transmission of letters and newspapers to all parts of the world, &c. The arrangement of this vast mass of information (facilitated in many cases by double references) renders the volume a system of Directories, with the advantage of being in one volume. Assiduity, and unceasing attention to the changes of each year, can alone have contributed to render this work co-extensive in completeness with its bulk; and when we recollect how Fashion relies upon Commerce for the supply of her artificial wants, and how the idler ekes out his existence by aid of the industrious classes, we may conclude there to be not a class to which this huge volume will not be useful whilst to a great proportion it will be indispensable.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA.—On Saturday, Louis Philippe and his family visited Banvard's large picture of the Ohio River, in Piccadilly, and expressed himself highly gratified with the exhibition, especially with the accuracy of the scenery of the painting.

PUFFING FOR A PREMIUM.—Kohl, in his "Russia," mentions the following curious anecdote:—The Emperor wished to illuminate the Alexander Column in a grand style; the size of the round lamps was indicated, and the glasses bespoken at the manufactory, where the workmen exerted themselves in vain, and almost blew the breath out of their bodies in their endeavour to obtain the desired magnitude. The commission must be executed, that was self-evident—but how? A great premium was offered to whoever should solve this problem. Again the human bellows toiled and puffed—their object seemed unattainable; when, at last, a long-bearded Russian stepped forward and declared that he could do it; he had strong and sound lungs; he would only rinse his mouth first with a little cold water to refresh them. He applied his mouth to the pipe, and puffed to such purpose, that the vitreous ball swelled and swelled nearly to the required dimensions—up to it—beyond it. "Hold, hold!" cried the lookers-on, "you are doing too much—and how did you do it at all?" "The matter is simple enough," answered the long-beard; "but, first, where is my premium?" And when he had clutched the promised bounty, he explained. He had retained some of the water in his mouth, which had passed thence into the glowing ball, and there becoming steam, had rendered him this good service.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Tuesday evening, a dinner was given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress to his civic brethren and their ladies. Covers were laid for seventy. Amongst the guests were—Lord John Russell, M.P., J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., and Miss Stone, the Lord Mayor of York and Miss Wilkinson, the Mayor of Stafford, Sir John and Lady Key, Sir William and Miss Magnay, Sir George and Lady Carroll, Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Alderman Farebrother and the Misses Farebrother, Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P., and Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, Mr. Alderman Hooper and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. Alderman Musgrove and Mrs. Musgrove, Mr. Alderman Moon and Miss Moon, Mr. Alderman Carden and Mrs. Carden, Mr. Sheriff Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll and (his sister) Mrs. Allen, the Commissioner of Police, C. Pearson, Esq., M.P., Mr. Under-Sheriff Millard and Mrs. Millard, Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire and Mrs. Wire, J. T. Delane, Esq., the Rev. Charles Marshall (chaplain to the Lord Mayor) and Mrs. Marshall, W. D. Stirling Esq., D. H. Stone, Esq., &c. After the dinner a magnificent ball was given in the Egyptian Hall to about 500, who had been previously invited. Snapper was served in the old ball-room at twelve o'clock, and the company separated at a late hour of the morning.

Amongst recent imports from New York to Liverpool were three novel shipments; namely, 571 tons of logwood, 501 oars, and 45 pipes of port wine. 6000 slaves have also been remitted.

## MUSIC.

## MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO, "ST. PAUL."

When the style of execution of this magnificent work by the Sacred Harmonic Society in 1837 (Sept. 12), on its first introduction at Exeter-Hall, is remembered, the present interpretation established beyond a doubt the immense improvement of the amateurs. The advent of Costa as conductor has insured for the performances of sacred compositions, by the great masters, a degree of precision that never could have been anticipated from the Society, composed as it is of a fluctuating body of subscribers. Professional aid—both in the choral and orchestral forces—naturally is of immense importance; but, unless the amateurs had wonderfully advanced in quickness of apprehension, musical knowledge, and sensibility, it would have been idle to expect the realisation of such fine execution as is now to be remarked. This result proves how much depends on the moral and intellectual influence of the musician who wields the baton. He must inspire his troops with unbounded confidence, to insure such unity from masses of executants. In the dramatic choruses of Jews and Gentiles, "This is Jehovah's Temple," in A minor, some of the amateur singers and instrumentalists, who had not attended the rehearsals, mistook the beat, and a momentary confusion ensued; but it was astonishing with what presence of mind and promptitude the conductor pulled through the difficulty, and restored order. Now that the concerts of the Society are looked upon by the public as finished art-performances, the rules ought to be stringent not to allow any members to enter the orchestra who have not attended the general rehearsals. Mendelssohn's orchestration is incessant in action, and difficult to play; and as the words in some portions of the oratorio are not easy for the notation, it is necessary to retard the time if intelligibility is to be secured. Amongst the splendid choral displays are the "Lord! Thou alone art God," "Stone him to death," "Arise, Arise," "Oh! great is the depth," "The nations are now the Lord's," and the finale, "And not only unto Him." The chorales were beautifully done.

Miss Catherine Hayes has fully come up to public expectation by her exquisite vocalisation in "St. Paul." She possesses in an eminent degree the devotional feeling so necessary to give due effect in oratorios. Her intonation is very fine; and, with a little more attention to enunciation, she will leave nothing to be desired. Formes has gained the ground he was fast losing by his boisterous singing at the London Wednesday Concerts. He has all the elements of a great singer—dramatic power, feeling, and a noble organ. It was pleasing to perceive that he adhered rigidly to his text; if a little too loud in the "Consume them all," and his execution somewhat rugged, his pathos in Paul's air of repentance, "Oh, God! have mercy on us," told powerfully on the sympathies of the auditory: the oboe obligato was deliciously played by Barrett in this impressive air. Lockey sang with excellent taste the tenor part; and, in the air, "Be thou faithful," with Lindley's beautiful violoncello obligato, particularly distinguished himself. Miss Doby's singing of the contralto pieces has always been admired in this oratorio; and Mr. A. Novello's share in the concerted music was musician-like. His edition of the oratorio—the cheap portable one—was remarked, was in numerous hands; there is no greater treat than to follow the Mendelssohnian conceptions with such an excellent vocal score.

The oratorio will be repeated on Friday next, and it will now become, doubtless, one of the standing works in the Society's collection; it is fully equal, if not superior to the "Elijah," albeit the latter is more popular.

MR. ALLCROFT'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—This is the thirteenth annual grand concert that Mr. Allcroft, one of our most enterprising speculators, has given. Exeter Hall was selected as the arena for the monster scheme; but the ardour of the concert-giver must have been checked by the necessity of closing it at a quarter past eleven, and he therefore deprecated encores in his bills earnestly. As there were upwards of 40 pieces, the numerous audience was not exacting after this appeal. As usual, there was a powerful phalanx of vocal and instrumental talent. Of solo players, there were Ernst, Thalberg, Vivier, and Richardson; there was an orchestra of which Thirlwall was leader, and Benedict and Brindley Richards officiated alternately as conductors, with ability. The vocalists were Miss Catharine Hayes, Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole, Miss A. Romer, Miss Bassano, Miss Van Millingen, Miss A. Taylor, Miss Huddart, the Hungarian Singers, Messrs. Phillips, Leffler, H. Drayton, Harrison, Henry Russell, and Signor Marras. Mr. H. Drayton is new to the public; he is, we understand, an American who has been studying in Paris. He has a fine voice, more of a baritone than a bass, but he requires practice and cultivation. The only encore during our stay was Phillips, in the song "Shall I wastynge in despair," for which he substituted the "Lads of the Village."

CLASSICAL SEANCES MUSICALES.—M. Alexandre Billet, the Russian pianist, commenced on Tuesday evening, at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street, a series of three concerts of chamber music. M. Billet is a player of the classical school; he is more distinguished by delicacy and precision than by sentiment and power; he performed in Beethoven's trio in B, op. 97, assisted by Deloffre and Rousselot—in Mendelssohn's quartet B minor, op. 3, with Deloffre (violin), V. Blagrove (violin), and Rousselot (violinello). M. Billet also executed Clementi's sonata in G, op. 38, some of Mendelssohn's songs without words, and a march by Beethoven, for four hands, with M. Levy. Thus M. Billet essayed with much ability the ancient as well as the modern school of pianoforte playing, except the romantic fantasia, which, with all due deference to the purists, we regard as a style that ought not to be despised. Between the pieces, a Mdlle. Mayner, who is from Germany, sang the "Der Freyschütz" scena, and an Ave Maria by Maurice Levy. She has considerable power in the upper part of her register, but she sang too loudly for a small concert-room, and did not create, therefore, the sensation she was struggling for. There was a very good attendance. On future concerts, punctuality in the announced time of beginning should be observed.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—At Crosby Hall, on Monday night, a new aspirant for the honour of singing the melodies of Scotland made his first appearance in London. Mr. Milne comes from Edinburgh, under the auspices of Sir James Duke. Mr. Milne has a nice but uncultivated voice; his style lacks variety, and he has not the dramatic skill of poor Wilson in singing sad and comic songs. Miss Julia Smith is, however, very clever; she has a sweet voice, has tact in its management, and is arch and expressive in the Jacobite songs. She was encored in almost every thing, and will be a popular vocalist, her talent not being confined to Scottish song. Miss Maria Smith took a part in the duos and trios; and Mr. Frederick Smith was the accompanist. The entertainment evidently gratified the company, for the encores were incessant.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—At Mr. Willy's fourth classical concert, at St. Martin's Hall, last Monday, the programme comprised Beethoven's Quintet in E flat, No. 1; a sonata, by Sebastian Bach, for pianoforte; Mendelssohn's Quintet in D, Op. 44; and Mozart's Quartet in G minor. The executants were Sterndale Bennett (piano), Willy and Zerbini (violins), Weslake and Waud (violons), and Reed (violinello). The vocalists were Misses E. Lyon and Kenneth, with Mr. Land accompanist. On the 28th will be the fifth concert.—On the 16th inst. was the 13th of the London Wednesday Concerts; the vocalists were Misses Lumcombe, Eyles, Poole, Mrs. A. Newton; Messrs. Reeves, Land, Herr Formes; and the soloists, Thalberg and Ernst.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed on Friday, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Surman; the principal singers were the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss A. E. Byers, Mrs. Noble; Messrs. Lockey, T. Williams, Frost, Lawler, and Phillips; Mr. H. Blagrove leader, and Mr. T. Jolley organist.—The Madrigal Society had their annual festival on Thursday, at Freemasons' Hall.—Mr. Cooper, the principal first violin by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and one of our finest players, has joined the orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera, in place of Mr. W. Cramer, who has retired, being resident in the country. The first violins in this band are now Sainston, Henry Blagrove, Dando, Willy, Cooper, Hill, Browne, Bezeth, N. Mori, Goffie, Mellon, Patey, Thirlwall, Thomas, Zerbini, and Doyle: Mr. Webb is the successor of Aisept (deceased) amongst the violas.—Mr. Nicholson has been nominated first oboe in the Philharmonic orchestra, in place of Grattan Cooke, who is now master of the band of the 2nd Life Guards.—At the concert recently given at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, in presence of the Royal family, pieces from Balfe's "Bondman" and "Bohemian Girl" were sung, accompanied by the composer, who was complimented by the King of Prussia.—Madame Graumann, a contralto pupil of Manuel Garcia, has returned to London, after a musical tour in Holland and Belgium.—After "Cenerentola," Rossini's "Il Barbiere" has been given at the Italian Opera in Paris, with Madame Persiani, Lucchesi, Magette, Lablache, and Ronconi.—A new three-act opera, by Griaer, libretto by Sauvage, entitled "Les Porcherons," has been produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris.—A new grand Philharmonic Society has been formed under the direction of Berlioz, with two hundred executants, vocal and instrumental. The first concert will take place in February.—The Milanese Gazette Musicale, founded in 1842, which ceased to be published during the late revolution, has re-appeared under the direction of Ricordi.—Rognesni, a well-known composer of ballads and romances, has just expired in Paris. At his funeral service M. Paneron arranged two of his favourite melodies, with Latin words.—Mdlle. Wagner will play Fides at Hamburg, Madame Lagrange at Vienna, and Madame Viardot at Berlin, in the German adaptations about to be produced in those cities of Meyerbeer's "Prophète."—A girl pianiste, Mdlle. Uranie Virgyngi, is astonishing the professors at Leipzig; she is quite a prodigy, but she cannot be persuaded to play in public.—Albani sang, on the 5th, at a concert at Strasburg, a cavatina composed for Malibran by De Beriot, Rossini's "Una Voce," the "Brindisi" from "Lucruzia," and the rondo finale from "Cenerentola."—The appearance of Sims Reeves at the Italian Opera House in Paris is rumoured: it is certain that Ronconi has offered him an engagement.—Grist, Mdlle. de Méric, Madame Frezzolini, and Mdlle. Corbati, Mario, Gardoni, Tamburini, Coletti, and Tagliafico, continue their successful career at St. Petersburg. Mario and Grist have renewed their engagement for 1851: they will arrive in London about the end of March.—Mdlle. Steffanoni, Salvi, and Marini are creating quite a sensation at the Italian Opera House in the Havannah.

MR. COLLETT AND THE GAME LAWS.—A short time since, two labouring men, named Steers and Cane, residing at Sunning-hill, were convicted before two of the county magistrates, P. H. Cruteley and Henry Seymour Esqrs., at Windsor, upon the evidence of Henry Dadley, gamekeeper to her Majesty, of trespassing on the Royal preserves, at Winkfield, in search of game. They were ordered to pay the full penalty of 20s. each, and 8s. costs; and in default of immediate payment they were sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour in the county gaol at Reading. The particulars of this case having been communicated to Mr. John Collett, the late member for Athlone, a check for the amount of the penalties and costs was forwarded by that gentleman from Lake-house, Cheltenham, to Lieut. Hackett, the governor of the county prison, and the men were liberated after a few days' incarceration.



## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE ADMIRALTY ENGINEER.**—The candidates for the office of Admiralty engineer are daily increasing. Colonel Reed, R.E., and Major Veitch, R.E., it is said, are among the number. It is confidently reported, however, that no military man will have the appointment.

It is reported that the department of the surveyor of the navy is to be removed from Somerset House to the Admiralty, Whitehall. It would save an immense deal of time and expense, if the whole of the departments of the Admiralty were located in one range of building.

**ORDNANCE MEDICAL STAFF.**—It is said that a change is about to take place in the management of the army medical department, and that the Ordnance Medical Staff will be incorporated with that of the Army. The present Director-General, Sir J. McGrigor, M.D., has been fifty-six years in the service, for forty of which he has been a member of the Medical Board in London. He has £2000 per annum and other allowances.

**MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS.**—The Secretary of War has notified to regiments having savings-bank that Government is responsible to the several depositors for their respective amounts.

**THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* left their moorings at Greenwich, at half-past eight A.M. on Saturday, the former towed by the *African*, and the latter by the *Monkey* steam-vessels. The *Enterprise*, only, had her compasses adjusted by Captain Johnson, which process occupied from half-past seven A.M. to a quarter to two P.M.; and, although the vessel had been nearly two years away on her northern voyage, the arrangements of her iron-work when refitting had been so judiciously made that the deviation was found, on again setting her compasses yesterday, only to have changed a few minutes. A copy of the slight deviation was furnished to the *Investigator*, and would be a sufficient guide to her, as both were to sail in company with each other. A great number of persons went to Greenwich to visit the vessels previous to their departure, and were much gratified with their visit. The ships were to sail from Plymouth on Sunday (to-morrow). They will be towed through the Straits of Magellan, and, touching at Valparaiso for water, &c., will proceed forthwith to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Behring's Straits, pushing on to the eastward, in the hope of reaching Melville Island before the winter sets in. Further instructions, however, will be sent to them in the month of March via Panama.

**HEAD-MONEY FOR PIRATES.**—The extravagant rate at which the capture or destruction of pirates is rewarded is fixed by Act of Parliament; and the operation of this act was very widely extended by the construction put upon it by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the *Samarang*. The large claims lately made for the destruction of pirates in the Indian Ocean has called especial attention to this subject, and we have reason to believe that a bill to amend the present act will be introduced immediately after the meeting of Parliament.

**REDUCTION IN THE ARMY.**—It is stated that the reduction is to be 3400 men—viz. that the 17 regiments, having now first and reserve battalions, are to be consolidated and reduced to 1000 men each, the officers to remain *en seconde*.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steady continuance of the frost having effectually put an extinguisher upon field sports, and driven those trainers who have not the advantage of a ploughed or tanned gallop, to straw beds, we have only to state that, should the weather permit, there will be a brace of steeple-chases at Waltham Abbey on Wednesday; and at Talcote, Totherdold, and Glossop on the same day; and at Clydesdale and Aske on Thursday. There is little prospect of any of these meetings coming off.

## TATTERSALL'S.

**MONDAY.**—Although the betting was not by any means heavy, a strong inclination was shown to get on Peep-o'-Day Boy, Chanticleer, the Whim colt Glaucia, Clarissa, and Ellerdale for the Chester Cup, and on Gillie Callum, Clincher, and Voltigeur for the Derby; the principal changes were in the first-named event.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
15 to 1 agst Rat-trap	25 to 1 agst The Oaks (t)	30 to 1 agst Rory-be-aisy (t)
15 to 1 — Knight of Gwynne	25 to 1 — Agitation (t)	70 to 1 — Grand Lumiere (t)
15 to 1 — Sir John	30 to 1 — Farnham (t)	50 to 1 — Mulligan
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
20 to 1 agst Testator (t)	25 to 1 agst Black Eagle (t)	40 to 1 agst Glutton (t)
25 to 1 — Borneo (t)		40 to 1 — Damask (t)
CHESTER CUP.		
35 to 1 agst Peep-o'-day Boy (t)	40 to 1 agst Chanticleer	66 to 1 agst Harriott (t)
40 to 1 — John Cossor	40 to 1 — Clarissa (t)	65 to 1 — Cocker-mouth (t)
40 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	40 to 1 — Ellerdale	66 to 1 — Wensleydale (t)
40 to 1 — Glaucia (t)	65 to 1 — Horn of Chase (t)	66 to 1 — The Flea (t)
	66 to 1 — Baronesa, Irish (t)	66 to 1 — Snowstorm (t)
DERBY.		
16 to 1 agst Gillie Callum (t)	18 to 1 agst The Nigger	30 to 1 agst William the Con-
16 to 1 — The Italian	20 to 1 — Clincher (t)	queror
17 to 1 — Voltigeur	25 to 1 — Mildew (t)	30 to 1 — Mavors (t)
	66 to 1 agst Yew-Tree (t)	
OAKS.		
9 to 1 agst Probity (t)		9 to 1 agst Rhedycina (t)
	66 to 1 agst Juggernaut (t)	

**THURSDAY.**—The publication of the Chester Cup weights did not increase the disposition to speculate, but it brought Peep-o'-Day Boy, the Whim colt, Glaucia, and Miss Ann into very prominent notice. All Lord Clifden's horses are scratched. Nothing of consequence done on the Derby. Latest averages:—

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
20 to 1 agst Borneo	50 to 1 agst Peep-o'-Day Boy (t)	
LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
15 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne	30 to 1 agst Farnham	40 to 1 agst Rescue
15 to 1 — Peter Simple	30 to 1 — Rory-be-aisy	50 to 1 — Tipperary Boy
30 to 1 — Agitation	30 to 1 — Shinroue	60 to 1 — Grand Lumiere
	50 to 1 agst Johnny Barrie	
CHESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst Peep-o'-day Boy	45 to 1 agst Fugleman	1000 to 10 agst Sunnyside (t)
25 to 1 — Glaucia (t)	50 to 1 — Grief (t)	100 to 10 — The Flea (t)
25 to 1 — Whim colt (t)	50 to 1 — Baroness (Irish)	1000 to 10 — Little Jack (t)
33 to 1 — Clarissa		1000 to 10 — Wensleydale
33 to 1 — Miss Ann	1000 to 18 agst Chantrey (t)	
DERBY.		
10 to 1 agst Gillie Callum	18 to 1 agst The Nigger	45 to 1 agst Compass
17 to 1 — Voltigeur	30 to 1 — Mavors	

**GREAT BILLIARD MATCH AT MANCHESTER.**—On Friday night week the stakes for the great match between Roberts, the Manchester marker, and Stark, the American marker, 1000 up, Roberts giving 100, and playing the American game of four balls, having been made good, the play commenced at half-past five o'clock P.M., Stark leading off. For the first two hours the play was even, Stark being 527 to Roberts's 427. Roberts then stripped off his waistcoat, went in, and made 116 off the balls; after this he gradually increased his score, finishing with 117 off one red ball, and winning by 221—the final score being, Roberts 1000, Stark 799. Several crack amateur players were present.

Lord Lurgan and a hand-loom weaver named Keenan were competitors in a foot-race at Castle-Dawson domain, near Carlisle, on the 26th ult., for £5 a side. The distance 8 miles. His Lordship gave up at the end of 2½ miles. Keenan, ran on, making the second two miles in thirteen minutes and a half; the third two he ran in fourteen minutes, and the last two in thirteen minutes and a half; running the eight miles in fifty-three minutes and a half, amidst the vociferous cheering of his friends and acquaintances. The race excited great local interest. His Lordship is 19 years of age; Keenan is above 40, and has a wife and six children.

**THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.**—The following is an extract from the private log of Captain Edwards, of the *Alpha*:—"Wednesday, May 30, P.M., strong breezes at N.N.W., and a sharp sea on; about 1.15, I felt a strange shaking of the ship. Mr. Thomson, my chief officer; Mr. George Park, civil engineer, cabin passenger on board, ran on deck as well as myself, when we beheld immediately under our lee quarter a monster of huge dimensions. It had no fins or broad tail, as whales have. It was of a light fawn colour, with large brown spots behind the shoulders; the head pointed like that of a porpoise. It had large glassy eyes; the shoulder was much darker than the rest of the body, which was the thickest part of it (say twenty feet in diameter), from thence diminishing to the tail, to about the size of our mainyard in the slings (say twenty-four inches diameter). He took a turn round, and we afterwards saw him astern, and he went away in a S.E. by S. direction, at about thirty miles an hour."—*Melbourne Daily News*, July 1.—(A correspondent, who sends us the above, adds that he believes this to be the first time the sea serpent is stated to have been seen so far south.)

**THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.**—The *General Gazette* of Leipzig shows that the number of European Sovereigns, including the Emperor of Brazil (who belongs to a European dynasty) and the two Princes of Hohenzollern, and exclusive of the semi-Sovereign Prince of Monaco, at the present time amounts to 48, of whom 33 belong to Germany, and 3 are women. The eldest of these crowned heads is the King of Hanover, who is seventy-eight years and a half of age. Of the others, 7 are between sixty and seventy, 14 between fifty and sixty, 8 between forty and fifty, 9 between thirty and forty, and 5 between twenty and thirty. Three have not yet attained their twentieth year, viz. the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Spain, and the Prince of Waldeck (who is only thirteen). The average age is forty-six years, six months, and three weeks. The Sovereign who has reigned the longest time is the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, who has been seated on his throne, such as it is, for nearly sixty-three years; he is the only one whose accession dates from the last century. Three Princes—the Duke of Parma, the King of Holland, and the King of Sardinia—only acceded last year; and, on the whole, 17 Princes have only assumed the reins of government within the last ten years. Six Sovereigns are celibatarians, and have always been so; viz. the Pope (compulsorily), the Emperor of Austria, the Duke of Brunswick, the Princes of Reuss-Schleiz and Waldeck, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. Four are widowers. One, the King of Denmark, has been twice divorced; and another, the Elector of Hesse, contracted a morganatic marriage; a third, the Sultan of Turkey, lives in a state of polygamy. Of the 35 wives or husbands of the reigning Sovereigns, the eldest is the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, aged sixty-four; and the youngest, the Queen of Bavaria, aged twenty-five. Of the married Sovereigns, 13 are without issue, and the other 28 have male heirs presumptive; of the latter, 6 are married.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**TOTA, City-road Chess-club.**—The match now pending betwixt Mr G Medley and Mr Harwitz, the latter giving the Pawn and move, is altogether in favour of Mr Medley, who has already won three out of the four games played.

**C.F.C. City-road Chess-club.**—Very acceptable, always provided they have not appeared elsewhere.

**ECONOMIST.**—What would you have? The smaller sets of the "Staunton Chess-men," in ebony and boxwood, with their beautiful sarcophagus, and a seal on the game, sell for £1 15s. Now we hold the Carlton House sarcophagus, as an elegant table ornament, to be cheap at a guinea; the "Text-Book" sells for 3s, making together £1 4s, actually leaving the price of the men themselves at only 11s!

**SAXON.**—La Bourdonnais died on the 13th day of December, 1840. DEREKON and others will please to bear in mind that communications which reach us later than Wednesday morning cannot be replied to till the next week.

**S. N. Highgate.**—How do you expect mate in five moves, if Black for his first coup play Kt takes R P?

**F. R. 8** suggests that it would be a great improvement to the smaller sets of the new Chess-men in ebony and boxwood, if, like the Club size, were loaded at the base. We quite agree with him, and are pleased to find his suggestion has been anticipated by Mr Leuchars, of Piccadilly, of whom the men (loaded and clothed with green cloth) may be obtained at a merely nominal advance on the original price.

**BELLARY.**—Your Problem No. 1 is unintelligible, the White King at the first being in check by the Black Bishop. No. 2 is pretty, but very easy.

**B. M. P.**—Many thanks for your kind wishes. The solution, as usual, is correct. HOUDESPOON—It is not allowable to Castle when your King is in check.

**SIR G. 3.**—There must be another amendment of the record to answer our demurrer. For suppose—1. R to Kt 8th; 2. K to his 3d; 3. B to Q 6th (ch); 4. P to Q Kt 4th—Mate. The end game is clever, and entitled to publicity. With regard to Problems which hinge upon the first player's casting, we have before expressed an opinion. They have always appeared to us unwarrantable; and although we have occasionally inserted one in deference to the wishes of some able masters, it has never been without a twinge of conscience.

**A BEGINNER.**—For such mere rudimentary matter you should consult some treatise on the game. See page 25 and diagram 9 of the "Chess-Player's Handbook."

**R. V.**—It appears to us that in your last Problem the Black King may move to his 6th sq at his second move, and thus delay the mate.

**P. W. Tunbridge Wells.**—The two enigmas mentioned are perfectly correct. Try them once more.

**A CHESSING.**—In diagram No. 39 of the "Text-Book," Black cannot win if White play properly. Let us suppose—

**WHITE.** 1. P to K 5th. **BLACK.** R to K 3d. **WHITE.** 3. K to K B 4th. **BLACK.** K to K 5th.

This is the correct move, and enables White to draw the game easily. In diagram No. 19, the pieces require no alteration.

**H. R. 7.**—We doubt the correctness of your second solution of Problem No. 312; but it is so illegible that we can hardly make it out.

**DUMFRIESHIRE.**—It is evidently the game of two inexperienced players.

**PRIVATE PUPIL.**—See our notice to a DEVONSHIRE PLAYER in the last Number.

**B. B.**—What are the conditions of the Problem sent for inspection? You have forgotten to give them.

**Z. Z. Z.**—1. In Casting on the Q's side, you move your King to the Q B's sq, and the Q Rook to Q's square. 2. It is not customary in this country to say "Check" when you attack the adverse Queen.

**J. R. E.**—Acceptable, although unequal to many of your former efforts.

**M. P.**—To guard against imposition, no one should purchase a set of the new Chess-Men without first examining the bottom of the box outside, and being sure the proper label is affixed.

Solutions by W. R. R. V. JUVENTUS, ELIZA, S. U. OMICKON, M. E. R. W. W. B. B. are correct. Those by P. A. X. M. P. J. P. TWEEDSIDE, B. A. PHILLO-CHESS, ARMAND, are wrong.

**J. P. Hythe.**—You are altogether mistaken. P. B.—Both shall be reported on next week.

**BELLARY** is thanked for his good wishes. **B. W. F. R. R. TYRO, SIGMA.**—Ineligible.

**G. M.**—Pretty, but too easy.

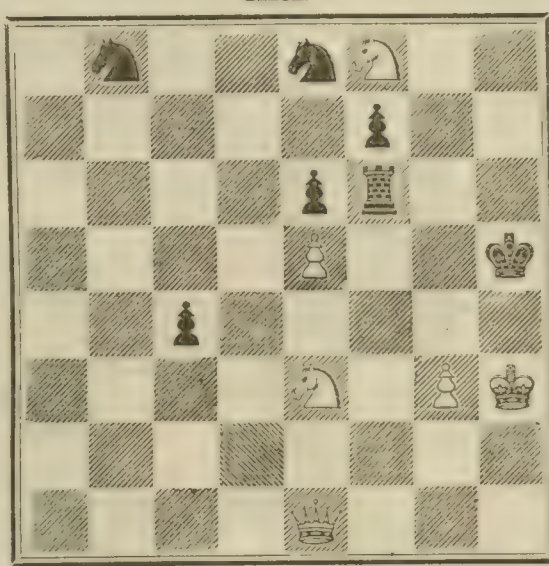
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 312.

**WHITE.** 1. P to K 5th. **BLACK.** K to B 5th. **WHITE.** 3. R to K sq. **BLACK.** K to B 5th.  
2. R to Q Kt sq. 4. R to K 4th—Mate

## PROBLEM NO. 313.

By Mr. W. HORNER.

## BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Smart little affair, in which Mr. Staunton gives Q Kt to Mr. R., formerly one of the leading players of the Bristol Club.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

## SCOTCH GAMBIT.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. K R to K sq	Q Kt to K 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	20. K R to K 2d	Q R to K B sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Kt to his 5th	Q to K 2d
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	22. P to Q R 4th	P to K R 3d
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	23. P to K 4th	Q Kt to Q B 5th
6. P to Q B 3d	P takes P	24. Q to her 3d	Q to her B 3d
7. P takes P	Q B to K 3d	25. Kt takes B (c)	Q takes Kt
8. B takes B	P takes B	26. R takes K P	Q Kt to K 4th
9. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to her B sq	27. Q to K 4th	Q R to B 2d
10. Kt to his 5th	Q Kt to Q sq	28. R to K B 4th	K Kt to Kt 2d
11. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2d (a)	29. R to K Q Kt 5th	
12. P takes P	P takes P	(a)	Q to her B 3d
13. Q to R 4th (ch)	Q to her 2d	30. K R takes Kt (e)	P takes Kt (f)
14. Q to K R 4th (b)	P Kt to B 4th	31. Q takes K P	Q R to Q B 2d (g)
15. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	K P to K 3d	32. Q takes R (ch)	Q takes Q
16. Q to K R 3d	Q Kt to K 2d	33. B takes Q	K takes B
17. Kt to K 4th	Castles on Q side	34. Q R to Q Kt 4th	
18. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to her B 3d		

The game was prolonged for some time, but ended as a drawn battle.

(a) If he had taken the Pawn, White would evidently have gained a piece by checking with his Q at her Kt's 5th, &c.

(b) This was to retreat Black's casting.

(c) Taking the Q Kt would have been fatal to White, as the young player will soon discover on looking over the position.

(d) This was indispensable before taking the Kt, on account of the threatening situation of Black's Q and Rook, which prevented the removal of the White Bishop.

(e) By taking with the Q Rook White could secure the certain gain of a piece, and that, undoubtedly, was the most prudent play to adopt; he preferred, however, the less sound, but apparently more attacking move of taking with K Rook, and ought to have lost the game for his temerity.

(f) Better play, we think, to have taken the B with the Rook.

(g) Very well played.

(h) He has no better move, and is lucky to draw the game after this.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 526.—By HERB KLING.

White: K at his Kt sq, Q at K B 6th, R at K 8th, B at K B 5th, Kt at Q Kt 3d. P's at K Kt 3d and K B 2d.

Black: K at his B 6th, Q at K R 4th, R's at Q Kt 4th and 5th, B at K 6th, P's at K R 5th and Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 527.—By C. S., of the Brighton Chess-club.

White: K at his R 8th, Q at K B 3d, K's at K 4th and Q 5th.

Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 528.—By the same Author.

White: K at his R 8th, Q at K B 3d, B's at Q 6th and Q B 6th.

Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 529.—By the same Author.

White: K at his R 8th, Q at K B 3d, R at Q B 5th, B at K 4th.

Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Charles Villiers, who annually proposed the repeal of the Corn-Laws, will move the Address in reply to her Majesty's speech at the commencement of the ensuing session, and Sir James Duke will second the Address, in the House of Commons.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have contributed the sum of £300 towards Mr. Sidney Herbert's fund for the Promotion of Female Emigration.

A few days since, as the gamekeeper of W. J. Watts, Esq., of Teignmouth, was shooting at Kingsteignton, two partridges flew across the road, and immediately afterwards two crows. Each crow killed his bird, and the keeper picked them both up.

A strong effort will be made, in the coming session of Parliament, to obtain a repeal of the tax on advertisements. Looked at from any point of view, this tax is perhaps the pettiest and most mischievous on the Chancellor's list. Its advantage as a source of revenue bears no tolerable proportion to its disadvantages in other respects.

At a very grand Court ball at Brussels, last week, the Duke de Brabant, the Count de Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte were present, and for the first time joined in a quadrille. The extreme grace of the young Princess at this her first introduction excited general admiration.

The Deputy Adjutant-General in Dublin has issued a circular to the effect that the men belonging to infantry regiments serving in Ireland should be permitted to carry only 30 rounds each, of service ammunition, in their pouches, the remaining 30 rounds to be lodged in store in charge of the sanctioned quartermasters, ready for immediate issue whenever circumstances rendered it necessary.

It is estimated that the naval claimants for the war medals exceed 17,000. The cost of the medal is about 10s. 6d.

Prince Joachim Murat, son of Joachim Murat, the Minister of France at Turin, and grandson of Napoleon's marshal, has had a private audience of the King of Sardinia, who conferred on him the decoration of the Order of Saint Maurice and St. Lazarus.

The editor of the blasphemous Italian pamphlet "Jesus Christ before the Council of War" has been condemned, at Genoa, to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 500l.

The Court at the Hague have gone into mourning for three weeks for Adelaide, the Queen Dowager of England, and for the Duchess of Anhalt Dessau.

His Majesty the Austrian Emperor has just issued an order that any article required for his household, as also for his own apparel, shall be of Austrian manufacture.

A splendid sturgeon arrived at Billingsgate, last week, from Scarborough, weighing nearly 400lb., and measuring ten feet in length and five feet in girth. This Royal fish was purchased by Mr. Sweeting, fishmonger, of Cheapside, in whose shop it attracted the admiration and wonder of all passers by. Mr. Sweeting sent the first and finest cut of the fish as his loyal tribute to her Majesty. The remainder has been sold at 6d. per pound.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Brodie Fraser, commanding the Royal Artillery at St. Helena, is appointed a member of the Council of that Island; James McNab (receiver-general), W. Stairs, and Jonathan McCuddy, Esqs., are nominated members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia; and Benjamin Simpson Houghton, Thomas Rudelle, and Aleide Cayron, Esqs., are appointed members of Council at the Mauritius.

The ship *Columbus*, A. Hatton, master, which loaded in the West India Docks with a cargo for Bombay, and cleared out from London on the 21st ult., having put into the port of Ramsgate in distress, part of her cargo has been transhipped into the vessels *John* and *Pandora*, for the purpose of being returned to the West India Docks, to which place the ship will also be towed by steamers as soon as it can conveniently be done.

The example of the Cape is producing its effects. Accounts from Melbourne, Port Phillip, dated the 17th of August, mention that a few days previously a vessel arrived at that port with 300 convicts on board, who were not allowed to land, and were sent off to Sydney. There was to be a great anti-transportation meeting held in the theatre immediately.

A new profession has been discovered at Paris. It is called the *Ramasseur d'Invalides*. "You are not perhaps acquainted, Mr. Judge," said the ingenious inventor to a police magistrate before whom he was lately committed, "with that profession. I will tell you what it is. In the evening I stroll about the environs of Paris, on the outer Boulevards, and picking up the drunken Invalides, take them home to their hotel, where I receive twenty sous for my trouble. In this way I pick up, Mr. Judge, a very decent livelihood."

Two handsomely carved chairs, of the Glastonbury pattern, have just been presented to Dedham Church, for the use of those officiating at the communion table. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, the lecturer, is the donor.

Eliza Chestney, the intrepid young woman shot by Rush, who is now residing at Wymondham, where she is carrying on the business of a milliner and dressmaker, is so far recovered as to be able to walk up stairs and down without the assistance of either a crutch or stick.

On Friday night week, the premises of Messrs. Wood, brassfounders, in Baldwin's-gardens, were broken into, and we regret to hear that a considerable quantity of ornamental moulding, connected with the Nelson monument, which that firm were bronzing, was stolen from their workshops.

On Sunday morning, shortly before three o'clock, a fire that caused some alarm broke out in the extensive property belonging to Messrs. Wigram and Co., the ship-builders, of Brunswick-street, Blackwall. The workmen and firemen succeeded in getting the flames subdued, but not until they had broken through the roof, and considerably damaged the woodwork of the fly-wheels.

The Rev. Thomas Dale, Canon of St. Paul's, &c., has been re-appointed by the Board of Control one of the Examiners of Candidates for admission into the East India College.

A shocking occurrence has happened at Greet, near Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, a gamekeeper of Messrs. Dent, of Sudeley Castle, having accidentally shot himself while jumping across a ditch with a gun in his hand. The deceased had a spaniel with him, and the faithful dog remained with its master until the body was discovered.

Upwards of 100 boats are now in actual work at Plymouth, but the fishing during the past week has not been successful. The fish sent to the metropolis on the 4th instant, and which cost between 23s. and 26s. per hundred, were sold at a loss of 7s. per hundred, there being no demand for them in town.

On Tuesday morning a number of gentlemen, inhabitants of St. Saviour's, St. George's, St. Olave's, and St. John's, Southwark, had an interview, by appointment, with Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P., for the purpose of hearing from the hon. gentleman an explanation of his conduct in Parliament during the last session. The hon. gentleman having given a full and satisfactory account of himself, the meeting separated with a full appreciation of the services of their representative, as well as of the courteous and ready manner with which he had met them.

Earl Stanhope, at his rent audit, held on the 7th instant, for his extensive farms in the parishes of Chivening, Brasted, Sunbridge, Knockholt, &c., and all his lands in Kent and Surrey, kindly instructed Mr. White, his steward, to return his tenants 20 per cent. upon their rents.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge have contributed £10 each to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen; and the children of Benjamin Fowler, Esq., have subscribed £3 towards feeding their poorer brethren in distress, hoping that other children may follow such a praiseworthy example.

The English squadron has returned to the Tagus.





THE ARTISAN'S HOME, SPITALFIELDS.—THE COFFEE-ROOM.

## THE ARTISAN'S HOME.

The directors of the Metropolitan Association (Incorporated by Royal charter) for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (by whom the extensive range of dwellings for families was erected, some years since, in Old St. Pancras-road) have, during the past year, extended their operations to one of the most crowded districts of Spitalfields; where they have undertaken the erection of a large building for single men, and dwellings for sixty families, upon a plot of land in Albert-street, Spicer-street, not far from the brewery of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co. The building for the men has been recently completed, and was formally opened by a public meeting held on the premises, on the 12th of December, when the Earl of Carlisle presided. (A report of the proceedings was given in our Journal of December 15, 1849.)

The plan is arranged for the accommodation of 234 inmates, whose comfort is provided for by all the details and appliances of a modern club-house. It may be described in general terms as a large structure of five stories in height, inclusive of a basement; the three upper stories being fitted with sleeping compartments; the ground-floor devoted for day use; and the basement contains baths, wash-house, larders, and extensive cellars for coals, stores, &c. But a better idea will be formed of the advantages it affords, by a more detailed description of the accommodation to which its inmates are entitled.

Any respectable single man of the working classes, on payment of three shillings to the Superintendent, and a small sum as a deposit for articles of crockery, &c., becomes a tenant for one week, and receives two keys, a larger and smaller. The larger of these opens the sleeping compartment on the upper stories, the number of which corresponds with that stamped on the bow of the key (it will unlock no other). On closing the door, he finds himself in a space eight feet in length, by four feet six inches in width, lighted by half a window (which he can open or shut), and furnished with a substantial iron bedstead, clean bedding, a clothes-box (unlocked by the smaller of his keys), clothes-peg, and looking-glass. There is also the means of admitting fresh air under his clothes-box, which he can regulate at pleasure. The framing of his compartment is not carried up to the ceiling, so that the long ward in which it is situated can be readily ventilated. Ample provision for washing is afforded him, in lavatories, two on each story, fitted with enamelled basins, towels, and every requisite. On leaving his sleeping apartment, he descends a stone staircase to the ground-floor, where he enjoys the free use of three large apartments, the principal of which is a spacious and well-lighted coffee-room, with an open roof of stained timbers, supported by cast-iron columns, the general appearance of which is shown in the accompanying Engraving. The tables are arranged in boxes, and here is supplied coffee, or a more substantial meal, according to a fixed scale of charge. On one side of the coffee-room is the reading-room, 60 feet in length, provided with newspapers and a library of books. On the other side of the coffee-room is a large kitchen, in which the lodger can cook for himself at either of its two powerful ranges; or he may be supplied here, as in the coffee-room, with provisions ready cooked. A staircase leads to a portion of the basement fitted up as a larder, where the lodger's smaller key opens one of the 234 safes, arranged on piers.

The whole establishment is under the control of a superintendent, whose office, situated close to the entrance-door, commands a view of the hall, staircase, and door to coffee-room. He has also under his care the stairs to the baths and washhouses on the basement; for the washing department is intended to be used (though at different hours in the day) both by the inmates of this building and those of the dwellings for families now in course of erection. These families are to enter the washhouse by a distinct entrance.

The whole of the building is thoroughly ventilated, the foul air being drawn from all the rooms by an upward current in the ventilating shaft that rises nearly 100 feet, and into which several of the smoke flues of the building are conveyed. There are large cisterns in the roof, and smaller ones in other parts of the building. Every floor has an opening, secured by an iron door, into a dust-shaft, communicating with a dust-cellar in the basement. The premises are well lighted with gas. The water-closets are detached from the main building.

The structure has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. William Beck, architect, by Mr. S. Grimsdell, builder.

## PRIZE EXHIBITION AT THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN, SOMERSET-HOUSE.

On Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes took place, on which occasion an exhibition was made of the drawings, paintings, modellings, and designs of the students, executed in the school during the last year. They were for the most part highly creditable to the various aspirants.

The meeting for the distribution of the prizes was most numerously attended. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, acted as chairman, and was ably supported by Lord Grenville.

The report having been read by the secretary, the chairman proceeded to enlarge upon the importance of the arts of design to our manufacturing success, and to point out the necessity of our continued improvement, in order to our maintaining the relative position of England in regard to the world. He complimented highly the pupils on the merit of the drawings, and other specimens of industrial skill, exhibited in the adjoining rooms—which he stated had gained not only his good opinion, but that of persons especially competent to judge of their peculiar excellence. The female pupils, in particular, had been singularly successful. He then alluded to the intended public exposition of 1851, under the auspices of the Prince Consort; and recommended the scholars to compete for the honour of earning a place in it, as equally creditable to themselves and the country.

The prizes were then distributed. They were exceedingly numerous. Those awarded to the female students were especially interesting—they were for designs. Many had more than one prize. Alice West and Louisa Garm had six prizes each; Eliza Mills, four; Jane Thomas, Charity Palmer, and Annie Carey, two each. The following had one:—Treed, Susan Ashworth, Jane Edgley, Le Solier, Rogers, Thatcher, A. Dale, Verral, Charlotte Lees, Sabrina Morley, L. Burrows, Turner, Wilson, Hipwood, Itynell, Cross, Mateaux, Taylor. The prizes in this class amounted altogether to £57 5s. No less than £35 was awarded to the elementary school in drawings. The names of the successful candidates were R. H. Cousins, Wiggell, Willett, Lindsay, R. H. Burden, J. Hyland, R. W. Hutchinson, B. Young, Blandford, Watkins (two prizes), Dollery, Duke, J. Robinson, Johnson, Stanham, Butler, Pares, Kell, Patch, Groves, Robinson, Ford, Bell, Slocombe, Edmonds, and Collier.

For Works Modelled the names of the successful candidates were—Harston, Wills sen. and jun., Vounes, Jackson, Wardell, Breeze, Thompson, Elliott, East-erling, and J. Adams.

For Drawing.—Browne sen. and jun., H. Daves, Atkinson, Ireland, M. Wiggell, Austin (two prizes), Breeze, C. Kirkley, Ford, Cuthbert, Legge.  
For Designs.—Gould, Aldridge (two prizes), Pitcher, Launchwick, Bell (two prizes), Dresser, Maye (three prizes), Slocombe (two prizes), Hodder, Raemback, Cuthbert, Moore, McCullum, Raemback, J. George, Town (two prizes), Rathven (two prizes), J. Cotchett, J. B. George, Hanson (two prizes), Rawlings, Estall, Hyland (two prizes), and Horne.

prizes), J. Cotchett, J. B. George, Hanson (two prizes), Rawlings, Estall, Hyland (two prizes), and Horne.

For Works in Colour.—George Lait (two prizes), Smith, Town (two prizes), Ford, Arthur, Bens (two prizes), Arthur Meachin, Hodgetts, Hodder, Goodbarne, McCullum, Franks, Ferrier, Wyatt, Armytage (two prizes), Hodges, Nickisson, Hewitt, Maye, and Griesbach.

For Painting Fruit and Flowers.—Cotchett (two prizes), Maye, Armytage, Brook, and Goodbarne.

The sum of the prizes awarded to the male students amounted to £209; to which was added a gift by Lord Grenville (as we understood) of £30; which, with the £57 5s. distributed amongst the female students, amounted altogether, to £296 5s.

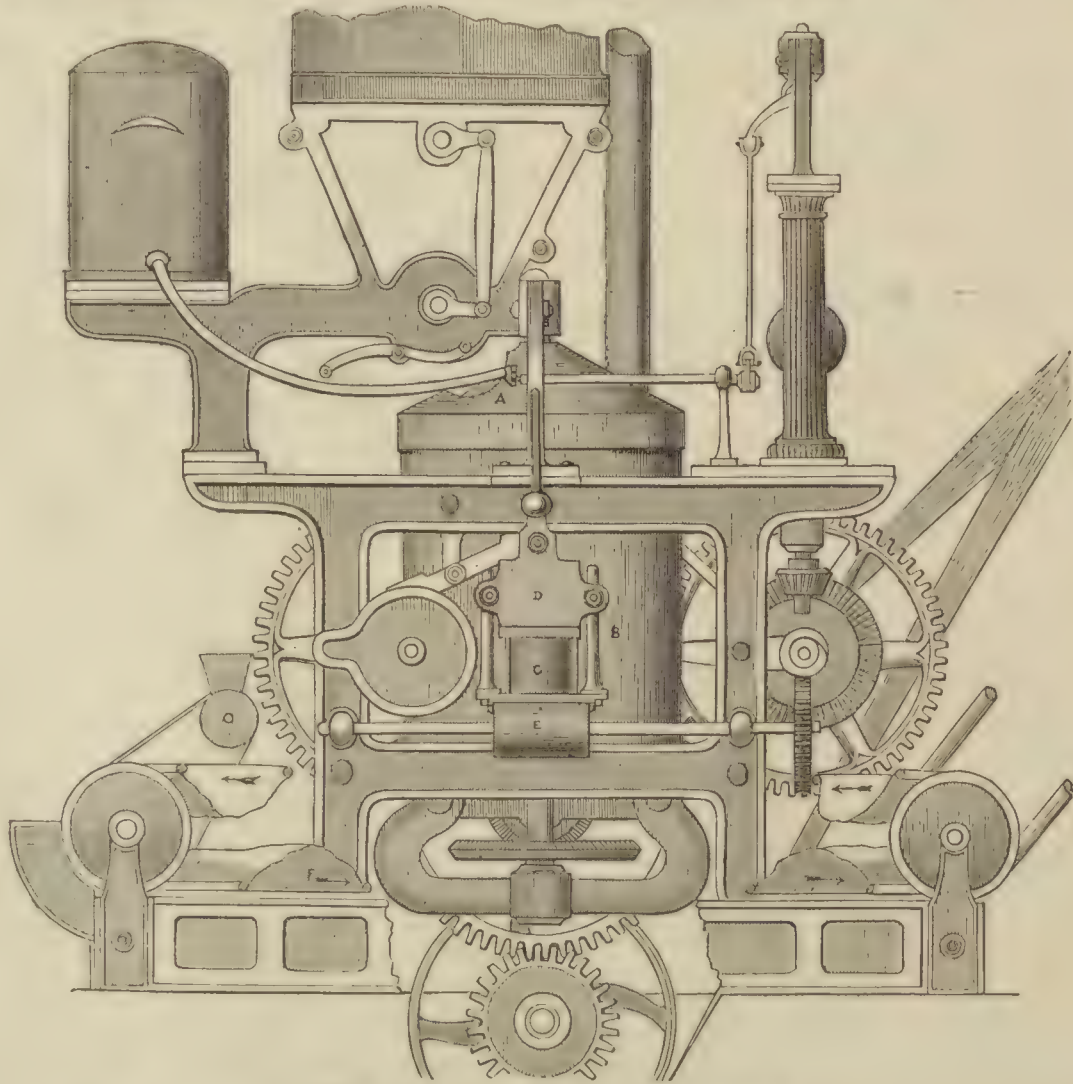
Mr. Redgrave and Lord Grenville then addressed the meeting—both on the subject of the excellence of the French in the arts of design. Here, however, it would be easy for English invention soon to rival that of our neighbours. But the real difficulty lay in the superiority in France of the art-workman. In England, it was a hard matter to find the means of realizing a design, when invented, from the want of skill in our operative branches.

Thanks were then accorded to the chairman; and the company proceeded to inspect the adjoining apartments that contained the Exhibition.

SALE OF THE AUTOGRAPH OF MILTON.—On Monday the sale by auction of the library of the late Mr. John Poynder, one of the county magistrates for Surrey, which was commenced on Thursday week, was concluded at the auction-room of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, Wellington-street, Strand, when among the property disposed of was the first edition of the plays of the immortal Shakespeare and an autograph of the illustrious Milton, &c. The work to which was attached the autograph of Milton was entitled "Arati Solenses Phænomena, cum scholiis Gr.," which had been in his possession, and which, in itself, was of no particular value. The autograph signature was as follows:—"Jo. Milton. Pre 2s 6d; 1631." On the title-page were the words "Cum sole et luna semp. aratus erit." There were also numerous autograph annotations interspersed throughout the book. After an active competition the lot was sold for £40 10s. The first edition of the plays of Shakespeare was knocked down for £35 10s.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—We find the following in the *Siccle*:—"If we are well informed, family affairs occupy a considerable degree of attention at the Elysée at this moment. The Minister of Justice is said to have been charged to examine a question which he had himself submitted to the consideration of a commission composed of eminent lawyers, such as M. Dupin, sen., M. Portalis, M. Barthe, M. Troplong, &c. It is this—The treaty of Fontainebleau, corroborated by the will of the Emperor, secured to the Bonaparte family claims on the public treasury for considerable sums, which, with interest, would now amount to more than twenty millions. The Restoration, considering the treaty of Fontainebleau as abolished both by right and by the events of war, paid no attention to the claim. At the time of the revolution of July, claims were sent in to the new Government by the members of the Bonaparte family, who were then in exile; the Council of State were called on to examine these demands, and presented a favourable report. But the Government of Louis Philippe did not think it its duty to attend to these claims, which are now again renewed. The commission to which M. Rouher has submitted the question is, it is said, inclined to regard the question in the same light as the Council of State of 1831; and it is on the opinion of this special commission that the Government will present a bill tending to effect the reimbursement of the sums which may be due by France to the heirs of the Emperor, after it has been subjected to the examination of the Council of State."

A valuable and splendid service of silver plate, weighing between two and three hundred ounces, and also a gold watch, chain, &c., have been presented to Captain George Babat, at the Chamber of Commerce, Jersey, by the inhabitants of the Channel Islands, as a testimonial of their marked approval of his public conduct during the period of twenty-two years that he has been employed in the command of steam-ships trading to and from the port of Southampton and the Channel Islands.

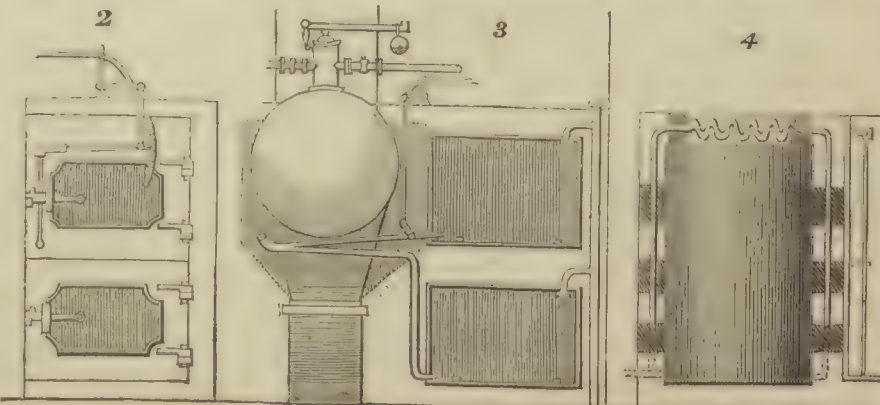


ROBINSON AND LEE'S PATENT BREAD-MAKING MACHINE.

## PATENT BREAD-MAKING MACHINE.

ANY means of economising, by mechanical improvement, the process of Bread-making, will, we are persuaded, be of general interest; and such we are induced to consider the Machine here engraved.

Fig. 1 represents a front view of a Bread-Machine recently erected in Glasgow,



BREAD-MAKING MACHINE.—OVENS.

FURNACE.

under Messrs. Robinson and Lee's patent. One ton and a half of loaf bread, or a ton of biscuit, is produced by this invention hourly, without the intervention of human labour in any stage, although the machine itself occupies less than a square yard of space. It is well known that the process of setting the sponge, in the common mode of bread-making, consumes a considerable period of time, and occasions great waste of the nutritive qualities of the flour. The patentees of this Machine state that they prevent both these losses by the use of carbonated water, which can be very cheaply prepared; but the Machine is equally adapted for those who prefer yeast in the manufacture of bread. By a very simple but ingenious process, the liquid and flour are made to fall together in due proportions upon a cone (A), which partially mixes and conveys them into the kneading-trough (B), whence the dough is forced out at an aperture (C), and cut off by an eccentric knife (D) in the precise quantities wished. Falling upon a roller (E), these pieces are carried by the same machinery through a moulding-tube (F), and thence into the oven (Figs. 2 and 3); where the steam by which the whole concern has been kept moving is, after passing through a red-hot coiled pipe in the furnace (Fig. 4), applied in direct contact with the batch, and produces a very pure crust. The heat, too, is both indicated and regulated by a self-acting pyrometer, whereby the baker can assure his batch against being either burned or slack-baked.



# THE LAST APPEAL.

## A BALLAD.

THE POETRY BY W. O. GORDON, ESQ.

THE MUSIC BY ROBERT GUYLOTT.

*Espressivo.*

*p*

*schерzo*

*pp stac.*

Oh! say not you have o - ther ties;

*rall.*

*dim. > pp p*

*dolce*

Leave me but one to - ken, That some re-spon-sive feel - ing lies With-in thy breast un -

*con anima*

*affettuoso*

*lento*

spo - ken. I ask not for a pledge to bind Thy youth - ful vows to me, But

*pp*

*fz*

*lento*

on - ly for one ges - ture kind, To tell that thou art free, - - - To tell that thou art

*fz >*

*colla parte*

*free.*

*schерzo*

*rall.*

*dim.*

### SECOND VERSE.

If in the chambers of thy heart  
I yet may hope to dwell,  
I'll learn to play some noble part,  
That after-times shall tell;

And if among the honour'd dead  
My name recorded be,  
Perchance some pitying tear you'll shed  
O'er him who died for thee.



# THE FEAR OF THE WORLD; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW.

AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," ETC.

(Continued from page 452, Vol. XV.)

## CHAPTER VIII. continued.

THE next morning the young barrister was awake with the sparrows, thinking to himself how on earth he could get out of this new opera-box scrape, with anything like success. The very idea of asking a favour of Lady Verulam, after that decided cut in the Park, was gall and wormwood to his pride, and yet the jeweller with his writ was almost as bitter a draught. To be sure, the fellow could not do anything until next term, so that, even if he did not pay "the villain," he needn't be in the least fear for at least two months to come. Besides, to be poor and appear poor was the very deuce, and he knew very well, that old roused dowager would take very good care to let every one know about the accursed box; so perhaps it would be better to pay her, and run the chance with the jeweller.

That morning, an answer filled with apologies and bank notes was dismissed off to her Ladyship; and by the evening, under the shelter of Long Vacation, every trouble was forgotten, and Mr. Wellesley, for a wonder, found his dinner excellent, the coffee capital, and his wife delightful—a thing he had not done for months past. Indeed, every day Mr. Nicholls seemed to gain better and better health and spirits. He began to pay attention both to his dress and to Mrs. Nicholls, and even once took the children out for a walk.

Then, too, the great pigeon match was coming off, and the young barrister had to go down to the Red House every day to see Lively Harry practise. Of course it would never do to go down to such a sporting place in a black coat, dressed like a gentleman, so he had a splendid shooting jacket made, with ten pockets, the buttons very low behind, and a pair of cord trousers that fitted as tight to the legs as bandages, and made him look very like a publican. It is true this made a good hole in the money he had put aside for the buttermilk, but then there was a very good chance of winning twenty-five pounds, and if one goes to the Red House, why one must do as the Red House does. Besides, it was capital fun down there. Lord Cressey was such a nice fellow, and used to sit chatting with him all day long, drinking his champagne and smoking his cigars, just as if Mr. Nicholls had been one of the Guards. The worst of it was, the champagne was rather expensive; but then his Lordship once walked home with him all down Bond-street, and every one kept looking at them in a way that was surely worth a few bottles of champagne.

The only thing that disturbed him in any way was Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls' disgraceful conduct. If he came home at all late, there he was sure to find her sitting up alone and looking as if she was being killed. At last, however, he got over the morbid sentiment of the thing, for Lord Cressey told him it was just the same with his "little woman" at first, but that he very soon knocked the mopes out of her by never coming home at all. The only way, his Lordship said, was to shew 'em that there was no green about you, and swear at 'em a bit; adding, "the women like you all the better for it afterwards," and concluding by proving to the doubtful Nicholls how this conduct had cemented the love between himself and Lady Cressey.

At last the day arrived that was to decide whether Nicholls was to lose his twenty-five pounds or not. Lively Harry had promised to breakfast with him, and they were both to go down to the Red House together. At last he came, full of news and spirits, with his own gun, and, as usual, very thirsty.

For the last week or two, Nicholls had got into the habit of never drinking anything but bitter ale for breakfast. Sara was, of course, thoroughly disgusted with such conduct, and had spoken rather strongly on the point. But Nicholls had tried Lord Cressey's plan of "swearing at 'em a bit;" and it certainly had quieted her, for she had never breakfasted with him since.

Before Nicholls could eat a mouthful he insisted upon seeing the gun. He didn't know much about guns, but it would never have done for him, in his sporting character, to have passed one by quietly. So he had the gun out, and for about ten minutes did nothing but raise it to his shoulder and take aim at the canary-bird; nor would he leave it until all his questionings, as to it's being a "twisted barrel," and "whether it wasn't rather long in the stock," and "a beautiful riser," had been satisfactorily answered.

During the breakfast, Nicholls told a long story of his uncle, "who had such a wonderful gun, sir," that he had bought for fifteen shillings, and would not part with it for fifty pounds;" until at last, what with the guns and the bitter ale, when it was time to start, it was rather doubtful if either of them would prove the "steady shots" they boasted themselves to be.

When they reached the grounds, all was bustle. Everybody looked very much like omnibus cads, and everybody was offering to bet everybody. In a very few minutes Nicholls had taken so many "twos to ones" and "ones to twos" that he didn't exactly know whether, in case everything went right, he should be a winner or a loser. However, it would never do for him as a sporting character to confess his ignorance on the point, so he tried to look pleased and knowing.

The firing was beautiful. Up went the birds, off went the guns, and down came the birds. It was very doubtful who would lose. At last, Lively Harry, somehow or other, missed. He was certain he hit his pigeon—that he could swear to, and he had never seen such an extraordinary thing in all his life. Nicholls, of course, said it was very extraordinary, and began to feel anything but certain that "the young muf, who had been cockering himself up with the idea that he was a crack shot," wouldn't pocket his five-and-twenty pounds after all.

And so it turned out. Everybody told Nicholls they had never seen Lively Harry shoot so badly; but, as they had nearly all been betting against him, it struck the barrister as being very curious indeed.

What cut him to the quick, too, was, that everybody—imagining him to be such a wealthy man—kept telling him that the loss was only a flea-bite to such a man as he was. Lord Cressey, too, offered to double the stakes, and get up another match, saying it was only fair to give Lively Harry another chance.

With the bettings, Nicholls came off rather better: he only lost eight pounds; and, as he luckily had the money with him, he paid it on the spot—and so, thank God! his honour could not be doubted.

As he neared his home, Nicholls grew more and more unwilling to face his wife. He knew what the first question would be; and, after what she had said to him on the subject, he felt how difficult it would be to tell her, with any credit to himself, that the result she had foretold had come to pass. Luckily, however, his wife was out; and Nicholls, delighted at escaping so easily, rushed up-stairs, and, locking the door, threw himself on the bed, to think over the tale he was to tell her. As he lay there, he could not help calling to mind the strange part he had for the last month been acting. What had he gained? What had he been working for? He had been forcing himself amongst the society of men whose tastes and habits were directly opposed to his own. He had worked hard to make the run that was hanging over him doubly certain. He had even turned his own house against himself, and had driven his very wife from him—and what for? Merely that the world might see him shaking the hand of a Lord, who, did he but know the misery he sought to hide, would be the first to turn from and spit upon him. Then he vowed to himself, that henceforth he would snap his fingers at the world; and, as soon as ever he could set his affairs a little bit in order, he would start upon quite a new principle altogether.

At five o'clock Mrs. Nicholls returned home, and at half-past five an affecting scene took place in the back parlour; in which Mr. Nicholls, calling himself a scoundrel and a villain, on his "bended knees" begged of his dear Sara to forgive him for his harsh and cruel conduct to her of late. Then sobs were heard, and, after sobs, kisses; and both parties, when they came out, had very red faces, and were both blowing their noses, so as to cover as much as possible of the countenance.

After dinner, Nicholls had his desk brought into the room, and Sara went up-stairs and returned with one long file full of bills delivered, and another very small one of bills received. And Nicholls set to work putting down on one side of a large sheet of foolscap, carefully ruled, and headed "The Estate of Wellesley Nicholls, Esq.," all the persons he was debtor to, and on the other all the money he was credited by. When he had finished, it was astonishing to see how full one and how empty the other side of the account was.

"God bless me," cried Nicholls, when the process of adding up had

been gone through, "I had no idea we owed so much, my dear. However, there's one comfort that we do know what we owe, and if we can only get a little time we will be all right yet."

But the great misfortune was that Mr. Nicholls was reckoning without his host of creditors; for no sooner was the Long Vacation over, than he was soon convinced, from the extraordinary pace in which summons after summons was left at the house, that the jeweller was in no way inclined to lose the "little time" Mr. Nicholls was so anxious to obtain.

Then the half-crazy barrister saw that the only chance left him, by which to gain this time, was by entering a defence to the jeweller's action, and contesting each step until his next quarterly cheque should arrive. So to work he went, denying "that he was ever indebted" with the most expensive energy, and demanding for time to "shew cause" so repeatedly, that it seemed as if he were seeking to defer judgment until the judgment-day.

One day, when Mr. Nicholls, full of joy at having obtained the last fortnight's delay he should require, reached his house, he was much astonished at seeing congregated round his door-step a small crowd of boys, evidently much delighted at some strange scene that was being acted at his house. On the other side of the way, too, nearly all the windows that could command a good view of the proceedings were crowded with the heads of servants and families, who all seemed to be vastly entertained by the free exhibition that was going on at the Nicholls'.

As he owed nearly a year's rent, the barrister at first thought it might be that scoundrel of a landlord (for Mr. Nicholls had lately got into the habit of calling all his creditors scoundrels or villains) squaring his accounts, and making his mind easy, by distraining upon his plate basket.

Considerably alarmed at the thought, he hurried on as quickly as he could, and pushing through the congregated boys, rushed into the hall. Then, as his eyes rested on a man with his apron fastened behind with an iron hook, the full misery of his position burst upon him. There stood the buttermilk, his foot against the wide-open street-door, his arms crossed à la Napoleon, haranguing the servants with a strength of lung that would have been invaluable in the electioneering or "fine mackerel" line, but was heartrending in the bosom of a peaceful family.

"Do it! do it!" he shouted to the boy Parker, who had been ordered to turn him out. "Do it, that's all! I want my money! Give me my money! I ain't going to be swindled. Do you hear, I say? I ain't going to be swindled: you've eat my best Dorset, and now I want seven pounds eight shillings as I've worked hard for. Go and tell this to your master, as looks as if my butter wouldn't melt in his mouth." And he looked round him triumphantly, whilst the select audience on the reserved steps cheered him on to greater abuse.

Nicholls, with his face as red as anchovy paste, hurried past the buttermilk as quickly as possible, for fear, as he afterwards said, lest he should disgrace himself by knocking the scoundrel down.

"Where's your mistress, Parker?" he asked, as he had safely reached the first step.

"Up-stairs, fainting, please sir," was the answer; and up-stairs Mr. Wellesley N. rushed to supply a little mental smelling salts, and see what on earth could be done to get that fellow out of the house.

Mr. Nicholls's treatment for a case of fainting was as new as it was successful. It consisted in dashing jug-full after jug-full of cold water in the face of the patient. At the first drenching Sara gave evident signs of returning consciousness, and just before the second was applied, she was so far recovered as to sit upright and dart a withering look at her hydropathic husband.

"How much money have you got in the house?" he asked, without the least show of sympathy.

"Twelve and sixpence."

"My God!" And out of the room the wretched man darted.

What on earth was he to do? There was no chance of the fellow taking a bill at a month. He had nothing in the house that he could raise money upon, and there was no time to go to Lively Harry for another acceptance. The only chance he saw was, to conciliate the man by shifting all the blame on to his wife's shoulders. Just then another shout of laughter came from the street, and Nicholls hurried down to do something or other.

Trying to look as unconcerned and haughty as possible, he entered the parlour, and rang the bell violently, until Parker came to answer it.

"Show that man in here, and then close the street-door," was the order; and, in a second or two, the buttermilk entered, and the door slammed. "May I ask the reason, sir, why you create this disturbance in my house, sir," demanded Nicholls, with a look that can be imagined, but never described.

Now that he had lost his audience, the man seemed some little bit awed into respect by the splendid furniture and the tremendous look. However, he very soon told all his grievances. Bill delivered eight times within two months; called every day for the last fortnight; everybody always out; and, lastly, a bill to meet on the morrow, and must have his money. As Mr. Nicholls heard this, he gave, at each complaint, a sudden start, to prove how new all this was to him, and how much it took him by surprise.

"God bless me!" at last he cried, rising, "why did not Mrs. Nicholls tell me of this? No wonder you should feel annoyed. Excuse me for one minute, if you please," he added, as he left the room, as the buttermilk clearly saw, with the intention of saying a few words to his negligent wife.

In a minute or two Nicholls returned. "I find all you have said is perfectly correct, and I can only say I am very sorry for it. If I had known of it, it should not have happened. What is the amount of your bill?"

"Seven pound eight," answered the buttermilk, now as mild as his own bacon.

"Dear, dear! I find I have only three or four pounds in the house," cried Nicholls, slightly magnifying the twelve and sixpence. "Would to-morrow suit you?"

"If you could give me a pound or two on account, I should feel very much obliged, sir."

The barrister was in a mess again. He thought for a moment, then replied, "I could, but it would be very inconvenient. Let me see. If I give you a cheque, I suppose you couldn't wait a fortnight?"

This very nearly set the buttermilk off again. He declared he wouldn't be made a fool of any longer—that he would advertise the whole proceeding in the morrow's *Times*—and threatened to do so many things, that at last Nicholls, after he had tried over and over again to conciliate him, once more rang the bell, and ordered Parker to show the man to the door, threatening, if he caused any further disturbance on his door-step, to give him in charge to the first policeman he saw.

"By Heaven! I'll work out that seven pounds of mine in a way you won't like, my fine gentleman," cried the man as he dashed his hat on his head; "you shant have the chance of swindling much more in this neighbourhood, I can tell you. I know nearly every shop as you deals with, and I'll bet a guinea you'll have such a string of visitors to-morrow as will spoil your night's rest for you." And, shaking his fist at Nicholls, who, white as sea-kale, was trying to look amused with the ruin the fellow was threatening, he darted down the door-steps into the road, where he was joined by one or two of his friends; and, by their frequent pointings at the parlour window, it was evident they were the first to whom the story of Nicholls's "swindling" was being related.

(To be continued.)

GOING, GOING, BUT NOT GONE.—Every now and then we are startled by a false alarm—and we are very happy to find the alarm is a false one—of Lord Denman being about to retire from the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench on account of illness. Whether anybody's wish is father to the thought, or whether nothing is farther from the wish, or whatever the case may really be, it is quite clear that the cry of "Going, going," which is constantly got up in reference to Lord Denman, is one that finds no response in the mind of that distinguished Judge, who, by far too good a judge to resign without reason, an office he fills with so much grace, learning, and dignity. The cry is invariably accompanied by the old air of the "Campbells are coming;" and if Lord Denman should be, as we are, tired to death of the tune in question, it will be entitled to the name of the tune the Judge did not. We sincerely hope it will never earn such a hateful celebrity. We do not question the propriety of Lord Campbell's succeeding to the Queen's Bench when there is a vacancy; but, notwithstanding his success in "The Lives of the Chief Justices," we hope the life of Lord Denman as Chief Justice will be prolonged, so as to prevent Lord Campbell from having an opportunity just yet of attempting his own.—*Punch*.

The expenditure of the city parochial board of Edinburgh, in outdoor relief, has, in consequence of the present greater demand for labour, and the cheapness of food, been fully £800 less during the last three months than it was during the corresponding period of last year. In the course of a year, a quarterly saving to this amount would come to upwards of £3200, being a reduction of more than 30 per cent.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

### AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

Protectionist meetings and dinners are continued throughout the country with unremitting frequency.

A public dinner took place on Monday at the Court-house, Warwick, for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings entertained by the friends of Protection to British industry in the county of Warwick, in favour of the introduction, in the next session of Parliament, of measures calculated to mitigate the evil of the existing Free-Trade laws. The tables were arranged in the large room of the Court-house, but, in consequence of the great demand for tickets, it was found necessary to provide further accommodation; and, accordingly, tables calculated to accommodate about sixty additional guests were laid in the large room below, the company crowding into the great room up-stairs, as soon as the dinner was over, to hear the addresses that were delivered. Shortly after 3 o'clock, the chair was taken by the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy, of Guy's Cliff; and immediately near him we observed the Earl of Warwick; Lord Guernsey, M.P.; C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P.; R. Spooner, Esq., M.P.; Sir Francis Goodricke, Bart.; C. M. Caldecott, Esq., of Holbrook Grange; B. Granville, Esq., of Wellsbourne; H. C. Wise, Esq.; Matthew Wise, Esq., Leamington; J. M. Boulbee, Esq., Springfield; J. Meredith, Esq., Leamington; James Taylor, Esq., of Moseley Hall; Captain Musgrave; J. R. West, Esq., Alseott; W. J. Harding, Esq.; J. Utherstone, Esq.; Captain Heath; R. J. Barnewall, Esq.; B. Granville, Esq.; Captain Conyngham; J. H. Sheldon, Esq.; Colonel Freer; Thomas Gladstone, Esq., of Grove Park; W. Holbeach, Esq., of Farnborough; and upwards of two hundred others of the gentlemen and tenant-farmers of the county. Several animated speeches and toasts were delivered, in accordance with the objects of the assemblage.

On the same day, a numerous meeting of farmers and others resident in Hampshire was held in the Market Hall, Botley, for a similar purpose. Mr. J. Warner, of Steeple Court, filled the chair.

On Saturday last, the members of the Ilminster district of the Somerset County and Conservative and Protectionist Association assembled at the George Hotel, Cr-wkerne, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the association in that district, of considering the present distressed condition to which the agricultural interest is reduced by the mischievous operation of Free-Trade legislation. Dinner was provided for about 200 persons. The chair was taken by Thomas Hussey, Esq., late M.P. for Lyme, who is the lord of the manor of Crewkerne. He was supported by the most influential agriculturists of the neighbourhood. Speeches, toasts, &c., of a Protectionist character followed the withdrawal of the cloth.

On the same day (Saturday) a meeting of landowners, tenant-farmers, labourers, &c., was held at the Town Hall, East Retford, Notts., and was crowded to excess. There were present persons from all parts of the county, and the various resolutions were adopted with perfect unanimity. Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., the Viscount Galway, M.P., the Hon. Captain Duncombe, M.P., Sir Thomas Wollaston White, Bart., W. H. Barrow, Esq., Richard Milward, Esq., &c., took part in the proceedings.

On Tuesday morning, at Lewes, at a well-attended meeting of the agriculturists of the county of Sussex, the following resolutions were proposed and carried:—

That the agricultural, colonial, and other interests of this country are, at the present moment, involved in intense suffering and difficulty, and are fast hastening to a most fatal condition of general distress and ruin, from which no relief can be expected until the Free-Trade policy, to which their position is attributable, be wholly abandoned, and a system of just protection to domestic industry against foreign competition be substituted.

That the agriculture of this kingdom is one of its most vital interests, and that its destruction must inevitably be followed by the ruin of our commercial and manufacturing interests; that the Free-Trade policy of the present Government has signally failed; that it has injured the shipping interest, and involved, and will involve, the agricultural interest and all other classes in cruel distress, privation, and ruin.

That a loyal and dutiful address be presented to the Queen, praying that her Majesty will exercise her Royal prerogative by dissolving her present Parliament, from which no hope can be entertained of obtaining a reversal of the fatal policy under which the whole country is suffering; and that her Majesty will thereby afford to the British people the opportunity of electing a House of Commons composed of men who entertain sentiments in harmony with the opinions, and in unison with the interests, of the great mass of her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout the empire, and who would support an Administration based on the principle of equal protection to every interest of the British community.

That the address to the Queen should be entrusted to the Duke of Richmond for presentation.

The chair was occupied by Sir H. Shiffner, Bart.; and on the platform were Mr. Frewen, M.P., Lord Sheffield, Mr. R. S. Streatfield, the High Sheriff, Mr. Walter Russell, the Rev. Mr. Ellman, the Rev. J. Turner, and other gentlemen of local influence.

### EXTENSIVE SAVINGS-BANK DEFALCATIONS.

Another very serious case of fraudulent appropriation of public money has been discovered within the last few days, the large sum of at least £10,000 having been abstracted by the actuary of the St. Helens Savings-Bank by the very same means as those adopted by Mr. Haworth at Rochdale, keeping a duplicate set of books, one (private) shewing the actual state of the financial affairs of the bank, the other (public) "cooked" to suit his purposes. And, strange enough to say, it appears that the system of fraud now brought to light had commenced certainly in the year 1833, if not before, and most likely has been carried on for twenty years without being discovered.

The St. Helens Savings-Bank was established at the close of the war, about the year 1818, in the town of St. Helens, near Liverpool, to receive the cash deposits of persons residing within a district of five miles round the town. The business has been carried on from the commencement to the present time in a building in Market-street, the day of attendance being Monday in each week, from twelve to two o'clock. The management was vested at the time in six trustees, selected from the magistracy or the leading families of the town and neighbourhood; and by 50 managers, selected from the most responsible and respectable tradesmen in the town, who allowed their names to be used for the benefit of the bank, and agreed to attend in rotation, to superintend the business, and to affix their initials in the depositors' pass-books to the amounts received. At the same time Mr. John Johnson, then about thirty years of age, was appointed actuary, and has continued so up to the period when the disclosures just made showed he was no longer worthy of holding so important an office. His remuneration was by commission upon the receipts, and might be about £50 per annum, for which, latterly, attendance was given for little more than an hour per week. About 1833 he introduced William, his younger brother, then about 26 years of age, as sub-actuary. Mr. J. Johnson, the actuary, is the managing partner in the firm of Johnson, Worthington, and Co., the proprietors of several collieries in the neighbourhood of St. Helens, and especially of a very valuable one known as "The Sankey Brook Colliery."

Mr. Johnson and his brother were natives of St. Helens, have resided there all their lives, and were looked upon as respectable men, and persons in whom confidence might be placed, more especially as they were in good circumstances. Suspicion was first excited a few weeks back, at the annual meeting of the trustees and managers, when Mr. Johnson, as actuary, laid before them a financial statement. The Rochdale defalcations led them to examine this account more closely than usual, and they were much surprised to find that, though the population of the district, and the trade of the town, had so vastly increased during late years as to demand additional railway accommodation, and that the operations were well employed, that still the business of the bank was decreasing. Further inquiry, and the calling in of the depositors' pass-books, to compare them with the ledger, have disclosed the fraudulent practices of the Messrs. Johnson.

The total amount of defalcation, speaking from data which have been collected, is about £10,000, or rather, we should say, that sum will clear it, and it is believed Mr. Johnson and his brother have sufficient property to cover it. The amount of the bank liabilities have been represented as £13,000: it is supposed they should be £23,000. The number of accounts is 600; the majority are small sums under £20; and of these but few, we understand, are incorrect; the accounts tampered with are those of friendly societies, of which there are several, and those of persons who put their money in the bank rather as an investment than for operating with. The largest sum abstracted from any friendly society's account yet discovered is from the "Back-Bone Society," one of the oldest and richest in the town; their account is £250 deficient. One instance of the wholesale character of Mr. Johnson's operations is so singular as to deserve special notice. A person residing at some distance from Kuncorn was a depositor before the alteration of the law, and was therefore entitled to put in, and receive interest upon, more than the present law allows. He had, in fact, above £800 in the bank. He was accustomed to send money by a messenger, and not wishing to let the man know the total amount, he left his pass-book in the hands of Mr. Johnson, who possessed his fullest confidence. When the book was examined on Monday, it was found that the deposits were regularly entered, but that Mr. Johnson, depending upon the account not being meddled with, as it was there for investment, had withdrawn the whole! Though the trustees have not got them, there can be no doubt that the fraud was carried on by means of duplicate books, and Mr. Johnson appears to have regularly entered and paid interest, from some source or other, upon the amounts abstracted to the accounts from which they were taken, and also to have made an account straight when he found the parties in whose name it stood were about to alter it, and there was danger of an exposure. This, however, he effected by merely taking sufficient from some other account, or, in common phraseology, "robbing Peter to pay Paul." Of course, the sub-actuary, his brother, who kept the books, was cognizant of all this, as he admits, and actually effected the transfer, but he denies that he got any pecuniary benefit.

SCARBOROUGH SAVINGS-BANK.—The inhabitants of this borough have been under considerable excitement during the past week, in consequence of a serious defalcation in the accounts of Mr. Smurwaite, the actuary and secretary, who is now in custody. He was a wine and spirit merchant, in St. Nicholas-street, and bore a high character in the town, carrying on a good business, and having well-stored vaults. The first intimation of there being anything wrong was conveyed in a letter from Mr. Smurwaite to the managers; the result was that he was apprehended, and having been charged before the Mayor and borough magistrates with having embezzled money belonging to the depositors, between the years 1838 and 1850, to the amount of £1000, was remanded, to allow of an investigation being made into the affairs of the bank. It is thought the prisoner's defalcations will exceed the sum of £2000. The business of the bank is ordered by the directors to be suspended until the 22nd inst. It is expected that a writ of extent will be issued, under which Mr. Smurwaite's stock in trade, book debts, and effects will be made available to meet his deficiencies, in preference to his trade creditors, to whom he owes some large sums.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY OF LOST MONEY.—Last week, a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood of Haddington, Scotland, visited that town for the annual collection of his accounts. Having received about £500, he en-



tered a shop there, and, upon examining his money, he missed the sum of £100. He immediately retraced his steps, and chanced to encounter a group of children in the street, engaged in the examination of what seemed to be pictures, but which, upon a more narrow inspection, he found to be his missing notes, each of £20 value. They were of course recovered from the children, who received in return a small gratuity.

A Freehold Land Society for the county of Hants was commenced at a public meeting at Southampton on Tuesday last. After several speeches had been delivered in explanation of the nature and value of such institutions, a large number of persons enrolled their names as members, making, with those previously entered, upwards of 100 shares now subscribed for.

**ROBBERIES AT LEEDS, AND DISCOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY IN LONDON.**—On Tuesday, John Akroyd, William Rhodes, Joseph Kitchen, Christopher Petter, Matthew Sellers, and Benjamin Woolter, were brought up at the Leeds Court house, before C. G. Macleay, Esq., and Thomas Heddon, Esq., under the following circumstances. Mr. Read, chief constable, stated to the bench, that latterly several robberies had taken place in Leeds and the neighbourhood, the produce of which had been sent out of town without the police being able to trace the same. A few days ago he received information of a parcel being left at the railway station by the prisoner Sellers, who gave instructions for it to be sent to London by the night mail. He immediately sent Inspector Child to make enquiries, and that officer ascertained that the parcel contained silver plate and other articles, which had been stolen from the house of Mr. William Wood, a gentleman residing at Potternewton, near Leeds. The prisoner Kitchen, he should be able to show, had been in correspondence with parties in London, to whom the parcel had been directed. He had also evidence to show that several of the prisoners had been seen together near Mr. Wood's house on the night of the robbery, but he was not then prepared to go fully into the case. After Inspector Child had found that the parcel left by Sellers at the railway station contained stolen property, that officer was despatched to London, where he arrived by an earlier train than the mail, and he (Mr. Read) had since received from him a letter, dated London, Jan. 12. In this letter he stated that he had succeeded in apprehending a man named Thomas Kay, a notorious character, formerly residing in Leeds, and a man named W. Green. It appeared that the parcel sent by the mail was delivered about 11 o'clock to the prisoner Kay, the parcel being addressed to "Mr. Thomas Wright, No. 10, Pleasant-place, West-square, Lambeth;" and, on receiving the parcel, Kay signed his name to the railway delivery book "Thomas Wright." Inspector Child, who was accompanied by Sergeant Goff, of the London police, were present when the parcel was delivered, and at once took Kay into custody, whilst the parcel was still in his possession. On searching Kay's house, £185 in notes and gold, a gold watch, and other valuable property were found. After this they went to another house and apprehended Green, at whose house they found two pieces of cloth, one invisible green and the other black, which would probably turn out to have been stolen from some of the warehouses in Leeds. The prisoners had been taken before the Hon. G. C. Norton, of the Lambeth police-office, who, on hearing the facts stated, had remanded the prisoners for further inquiry. This being so, he (Mr. Read) asked the justices to remand the prisoners in custody here till Saturday. The prisoners were then remanded to that day. The prisoner Petter, who is in bad health, was allowed to go at large, on finding bail for his appearance. Kitchen is the son of a respectable innkeeper, in Marsh-lane, Leeds; but the other prisoners are all men well known to the police.

**EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURE OF BASE COIN.**—There would seem, from the following circumstances, to be at present one or more mints of base coin at work upon an extensive scale in the metropolis. From time to time, within the last few weeks, the Manchester police have received notice from the metropolis to be on the alert, as parcels of base half-crowns and five-shilling pieces were being despatched to trusty agents there. Accordingly, Mr. Beswick, the chief superintendent of police, set two detective officers to watch the London-road railway station. A brown parcel, evidently of coin, arrived from London one night last week, at the station. The direction, "John Thompson, at Mrs. Heron's, Temperance Hotel, Lever-street," was copied, and Mr. Beswick, with Messrs. Buckley, Gee, and Porter, went to the hotel early in the morning. In an upper room they found a man in bed, who gave his name W. Brown. In a room adjoining they found two persons sitting at the fire, who called themselves John and Louisa Thompson. In the lap of the woman was a bundle of base half-crowns, and a large quantity more wrapped up in parcels of eight each lying on the bed. The brown cover of the parcel (which had just before been delivered from the railway) was also found. They were taken into custody. Altogether, the amount of base money found was £14 10s., which Thompson assured Mr. Beswick was the entire quantity received. The coin is one of the best imitations ever executed, and it is difficult to see the difference between it and the well-worn good half-crown. They are dated George III., 1817; George III. 1819; and George IV., 1826. The principal ingredient in their composition is bismuth; and they are finished off by electro-plating. Their "ring" is identical with the genuine silver, which makes it all the more necessary for the public to be on their guard. Steps have been taken to watch these rogues, and check their operations. Similar parcels of base money have been dropped recently at various stations on the railway line between London and Manchester.

**DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERIES AT BIRMINGHAM.**—On Tuesday evening, about half-past six o'clock, Mr. Scott, jun., son of Mr. Scott, accountant, on his return from business to his father's residence in the Moseley-road, was near the house of Mr. Colmore, Highgate (scarcely a mile from the Birmingham Market-hall), surrounded by four men, one of whom knocked him down, while the others held him on the ground, and rifled his pockets of a gold watch and chain, and a purse containing a small sum of money. Mr. Scott, passing the tollgate, about 150 yards nearer Birmingham, observed his future assailants standing in the road. They followed him; and, on arriving nearly opposite the Highgate fields, one of the party exclaimed, "Now's the time," and Mr. Scott was immediately prostrated on the ground. He attempted to give an alarm, when one of the fellows called upon his companions to "throttle him." This they did so far as to stifle his outcry, and having succeeded in their object the thieves escaped. Similar outrages have lately been committed with impunity in other outskirts of the town. Last week, Mr. Anster, a respectable manufacturer of Birmingham, residing in Carpenter's-road, Edgbaston, was returning through Church-road, when he was stopped by a man in every way answering the description of a ruffian who is supposed to have committed several depredations of similar atrocity which have occurred within the last few weeks. The man put a pistol to Mr. Anster's head, and, having obtained a few shillings by his menacing conduct, succeeded in making his escape.

A reward of two hundred guineas, with her Majesty's free pardon to an accomplice, has been offered for such information as will lead to the discovery of the murderers of either of the three men whose recent sudden disappearance has excited such intense interest in Lynn. The third man, a stranger, about twenty years of age, dressed in a fustian frock, went into the William IV. public-house, Purfleet-bridge, on Christmas afternoon, and asked for a lodging. In the course of the evening he went into the street with his slippers on, and has not since been heard of.

Dr. Plomley, of Maidstone, has obtained that extraordinary and rare bird the great bustard, which was shot at Lydd, in Romney-marsh, during the last week. It is the only instance of this bird being killed in Kent, and probably, from its extreme rarity as an indigenous species, it is the last specimen that will be met with in England.

The office of Messrs. Bagshaw and Sons, solicitors, Manchester, was entered last week, during the night, and upwards of £80 in gold and notes stolen from the safe. Suspicion having attached itself to a discharged copying clerk, named Hughes, he was apprehended, and £40 in gold found in his possession. The rest of the money was discovered concealed in a ditch on the Stretford-road, where Hughes confessed to have hidden it. He has been committed.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—TUESDAY.

**THE REV. ROBERT WHISTON B. THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ROCHESTER.**—THE ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly said—I am instructed to appear to show cause against a rule obtained by my learned friend Sir Frederick Thesiger, on the part of the Rev. Robert Whiston, for a mandamus directed to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Rochester, commanding them to restore Mr. Whiston to the office of head master of the grammar-school attached to the cathedral of Rochester. The Dean and Chapter are advised that they have a complete answer to the case on the merits, but, looking to the affidavits, it is impossible to deny that they raise questions for the opinion of the court which your Lordships would no doubt be reluctant to decide finally upon a rule nisi. The Dean and Chapter, therefore, think it would be more respectful to the court if they did not occupy time with a discussion which would not lead to a final result. They, therefore, will consent to the rule being made absolute now, and we will take the argument upon the bringing up of the return. Sir F. Thesiger: An action of ejectment has been brought by the Dean and Chapter to remove Mr. Whiston from the school and from his house, and I suppose that until the questions at issue are raised the Dean and Chapter will not prosecute that suit.—Sir F. Kelly: I have no instructions on this point, and I cannot give any pledge with regard to it, or even any answer.—Sir F. Thesiger: Then I must make a distinct motion for that purpose. I think it rather unreasonable that the Dean and Chapter will not accede to such a fair proposition.—Sir F. Kelly: I think it would be better if my learned friend would communicate with the Dean and Chapter on the subject, and if they refuse an application to stay proceedings in the ejectment, no doubt they will be prepared to justify their refusal, if formal proceedings are taken in this part of the question.—Sir F. Thesiger: Notice has been given to the parents of the boys to place them under the charge of another master, Mr. Steer, and to send them to another school-house; surely it cannot be advisable to persist in that course, but it would be far better to allow the boys to return to Mr. Whiston's care, on their return to school in the beginning of February, until the whole question is decided.—Sir F. Kelly: The Dean and Chapter, in all that they have done, have acted under what they consider an imperative sense of duty; and I repeat, that, if the course taken by the Dean and Chapter is to be made the subject either of negotiation or of application to the Court, it would be better not to raise a discussion now, which I am not prepared to meet, but to communicate with the Dean and Chapter.—Sir F. Thesiger: I must apologise to my learned friend, but I really supposed that the Dean and Chapter, in retaining him as their counsel, had given him full powers to deal with the case in all its bearings.—Sir F. Kelly: Not to accede to a suggestion like this, without notice.—Mr. Justice Patteson: We cannot interfere in any arrangement which may be made between counsel. All we can say is, that the rule will be absolute.—Rule absolute.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

### RAILWAY AUDIT.

A meeting of the directors of the various railway companies was held on Wednesday at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace yard, to consider what further steps should be taken relative to the subject of railway audit. The meeting was very thinly attended, not more than fourteen or fifteen gentlemen being present.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, chairman of the Whitehaven and Furness Railway Company, occupied the chair.

Mr. Swift (the Solicitor of the London and North-Western Railway Company) read the following resolution:—

The secretary having laid on the table the draft of a bill prepared by him in accordance with the views of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting—Resolved, that although there appears to be the strongest feeling amongst railway proprietors generally against the principle of any Government audit, yet, as there has not been found to be the useful unity of opinion even amongst boards of directors as to the propriety of this bill, or the propriety of the resolutions formerly adopted, it is not expedient to introduce the bill into Parliament. That it no longer appears to be the duty of, or to be becoming in, directors to take any prominent part upon the question of audit, since it would seem to be now viewed, though most erroneously, by a portion of the shareholders in some of the companies, rather as a question between the boards and their constituents than between the body of shareholders and the Government. That it therefore be left to the shareholders themselves to take hereafter such course with regard to the question as they think fit, each board communicating to its constituents this resolution previous to the ensuing general meetings, in such way as may be deemed right.

The resolution having been proposed by the noble Earl in the chair, Mr. C. G. Glynn, M.P., chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, had great pleasure in seconding it; and, after some observations in approval from Mr. Denison, Mr. Laing, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Russell, the resolution was carried unanimously.

**MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE.**—At a meeting of the shareholders at Gainsborough, just held, it was resolved that the disastrous position of this company imperatively required a thorough, unrestricted investigation into the finances, affairs, and past policy; and that the unexpected determination of the directors to apply for an act of Parliament in the ensuing session to enable them to create new preference stock to the amount of £500,000 was inexpedient, and that it ought not to be presented until the proposed inquiry had been instituted. It was stated there were defaulters in the company to the extent of £40,000.

**LEAMINGTON AND RUGBY RAILWAY.**—At a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Town-hall, Leamington, on Thursday week, Mr. Russell in the chair, it was resolved to adopt a memorial to the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company, stating that the memorialists are of opinion that the speedy opening of the line to Rugby will be of greater advantage than further delay in completing it; and they respectfully submit that its speedy completion is of vital importance to Warwick, Leamington, and the neighbourhood. Resolutions were passed requesting the Town Commissioners to wait upon the directors with the memorial, and soliciting the members for South Warwickshire and the borough of Warwick to support the same.

**SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—The directors have appointed Mr. H. Robertson engineer to the company, in the place of Messrs. Stephenson and Baker, resigned.

**YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.**—Proceedings, it is said, have been commenced against the ex-directors, to recover back the premiums on the 100 shares certain of them took the liberty of appropriating to themselves.

**YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.**—A petition to be presented to the House of Commons, in connexion with the affairs of this company, is in course of signature, setting forth that the depreciated value of the property of the undertaking has impoverished many individuals, and caused great personal and general suffering, much of which the petition ascribes to the conduct of the late chairman, Mr. Hudson. It prays that a committee of the House of Commons may be appointed in the ensuing session to inquire into the causes now affecting railway property, and especially as regards the York, Newcastle, and Berwick; and that if any of these causes can be traced to fraudulent or dishonest conduct on the part of the late chairman, he may be expelled the House, or such other measures adopted against him calculated to restore confidence in public men.

**NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.**—The committee of shareholders appointed to introduce a strict system of economy into the affairs of this company, have just issued a report, in which they state that nearly £1,000,000 has been needlessly spent by the directors, which will prove a continual drain upon the company's income. The company regret that a misunderstanding exists with the London and North-Western Company, as the North Staffordshire line runs into the North-Western at five different points, and the local traffic can never be properly accommodated without a good understanding between the two boards. The committee report against the extension to Manchester and southerly communication with the Great Northern, of which the directors have given Parliamentary notices, as, if they are carried out, an issue of preference shares will be rendered requisite, and render the present shares valueless. In conclusion, the committee appeal to the shareholders to support them at the approaching meeting to be held on the 30th inst., to carry out propositions "for instituting an inquiry into the company's affairs, with the ultimate view of effecting the great objects of economy, abandonment of branches and extensions, of closing the capital account," and promoting a good understanding with the London and North-Western Company.

**LONDON AND SOUTHERN.**—A petition has been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding up of this company's affairs.

**THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.**—We learn from Menai that there is at length a complete roadway over the Straits, the second great tube having been safely raised to its 100 feet elevation, and forming by its junction with the other tubes a continuous rigid wrought-iron highway 1840 feet long, and between 5000 and 6000 tons in weight. The workmen are now engaged day and night in completing the junctions and adjustments. The greater portion of the permanent way and rails for the train is laid. The grand approaches to the bridge at either end, where the colossal lions rest, are finished, including the continuation of the line of rail to the stations on each side at Bangor and Llanfair; and every exertion is being made to have the line complete by the end of February, for the first trial trains to go through.

The Leeds town council met on Monday to consider the propriety of appointing an inspector of the smoke nuisance, with a view to its abatement. There was much difference of opinion on the subject, many of the members contending that the greatest portion of the smoke made issued from the low chimneys of dyehouses, brick-kilns, &c., over which they had no control by the local act. The motion, on being put from the chair, was lost, 18 voting for, and 19 against it.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A depression of  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. marked the opening of Consols on Monday, which would have doubtless been greater, from the intelligence of a loan for Russia transpiring, had not the latter news been counteracted by the fact of friendly relations being re-established between that Government and the Sublime Porte. Prices during the day, therefore, slightly rallied, and the closing quotation became 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Tuesday was principally occupied in preparations for the settlement of the Account. The parties for the rise, not finding money so readily to carry over their accounts, were in some instances obliged to sell, and a depression of prices resulted, Consols closing at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Extensive fluctuations in connection with the settlement of the Account occurred on Wednesday, Consols opening at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  shortly receding to 96, in consequence of the large amount of stock delivered. As the day advanced, however, prices improved, and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  was again registered, afterwards declining to 96 $\frac{1}{4}$  sellers. On Thursday the market was again weak, money stock proving plentiful, and the Account remaining still partially unadjusted. Consols receded to 96, but before the close of the week the current prices were, for—Bank Stock, 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Reduced, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consols, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Long Annuities, expiring January 5th, 1860, 8 11-16; Ditto, Thirty Years, expiring October 10, 1859, 8 5-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 96 p; South Sea Stock, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Old Annuities, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consols for Account, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 61 p; £500, ditto, 61 p; Small ditto, 61 p.

A Russian loan for £5,600,000 was announced on Monday, by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. The subscription price is 93, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. interest, and the instalments are fixed for the 15th of February, March, April, May, and June, the first £20 being payable immediately after allotment, and the remainder (deducting half a year's dividend from January to July) on the 15th of July. After deducting discount on the instalments at 3 per cent., and £7 profit on repayment, it will yield nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest at the subscription price.

A correspondence between the chairman of the South American bondholders and Messrs. Schneider and Co., shows that £10,367 13s. 7d. is required to pay the remaining part of the fourth dividend on the American debt due the 1st of January, 1847.

The week commenced without much activity in the Foreign market, but on Tuesday more animation occurred. Russian receded about 2 per cent., in consequence of the increase of the debt by the new loan; but, as there can exist little doubt that the money will have to be repaid by Austria, to whom it has been long since advanced, the resources of the latter state must be regarded as the real sufferers. A large business has been done in Portuguese, and Spanish have fractionally improved. Mexican have not materially altered. Russian receded on Thursday to 107 108; and Portuguese were flatter, it being understood that the revenue is deficient. Closing prices are—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 50; Mexican Bonds, 1846, Five per Cent., Ex Jan. Coupons, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto Account, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto Deferred, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto for the Account, 36; Russian Bonds, 1822, Five per Cent., 108; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Spanish Bonds, Three per Cent., Account, 37; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Share Market has shown a marked improvement, particularly Brightons and South-Westerns, North-Westerns, &c. Although towards the close of the week a reaction occurred, yet the balance of transactions is largely in favour of improved prices. The market at the close of business was, however, very inactive, as the following list of bargains will evidence:—Great Northern, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Western, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Hull and Selby, 101; London and North-Western, 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and South-Western, 67; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Preference, 7 per Cent., 7; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby,

22; North Staffordshire, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; South-Eastern, 20; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, and Newcastle Extension, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; York and North Midland, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, Preference, 6 x.1.; Boulogne and Amiens, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 13 x.1.; Northern of France, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  dis. x.1.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Notwithstanding that the fresh arrivals of English wheat for our market have been very moderate this week, the demand for all descriptions, owing to the pressure of foreign flour for sale, has ruled extremely heavy, at a further decline in the quotations of 1s per quarter in foreign wheat, the imports of which are small, next to nothing doing at dropping currencies. Fine milling barley has supported late rates; but grinding and distilling sorts have given way 1s per quarter. Malt has sold slowly, at barely stationary prices. The oat trade has continued very inactive, at a fall of 6d per quarter. Both beans and peas have been lower to purchase. Home-manufactured flour has been almost nominal. Foreign parcels have changed hands on easier terms.

**Seed Market.**—The demand for all seeds is heavy, at almost nominal prices. Cakes are again lower. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 46s; hempseed, 33s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 23s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d; tares, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 23s to 23s per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, 19 6s to 19 10s; ditto, foreign, 16 6s to 17 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 14 0s to 14 5s per ton; canary, 76s to 80s per quarter; English clover seed, red, 8s to 8s 1d; extra, 8s to 8s 1d; white, 8s to 8s 1d; extra, up to 8s. Foreign, red, 8s to 8s 1d; extra, 8s to 8s 1d; white, 8s to 8s 1d; extra, up to 8s.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 41s 1d; barley, 26s 4d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 23s 4d; beans, 26s 6d; peas, 25s 6d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 39s 6d; barley, 26s 4d; oats, 15s 10d; rye, 23s 4d; beans, 26s 6d; peas, 25s 6d.

**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household loaf, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

**Sugar.**—A small public sale took place on Wednesday, at which the biddings were steady, at very full prices. Common sound sugar is in request, at 9d to 10d per lb. The value of all other kinds of sugar is well supported.

**Coffee.**—Ceylon coffee has sold briskly this week, at 60s per cwt for good ordinary native. The transactions have exceeded 40,000 bags. Most other kinds are in steady request, and quite as dear.

**Rice.**—The late advance in the quotations is well supported, although the sales this week have not been extensive.

**Provisions.**—Owing to the severity of the weather, the demand for the best qualities of foreign butter has ruled tolerably steady this week, at full prices. In all other kinds exceedingly little business has been transacted, at dropping currencies. Fine hay Friesian and Kiel is selling at 84s to 90s; fine Holland, 65s to 74s; and 1-fewer, 40s per cwt. Irish butter is in moderate request, at about last week's quotations. Carlow, first, landed, 72s to 74s; Clonmel and Kilconny, 70s to 72s; Cork, 70s to 71s; Limerick, 68s to 69s; Waterford, 68s to 69s; Sligo, 68s to 69s; and Tralee, 64s to 65s per cwt. Fine English butter is tolerably steady, at late figures. Most other kinds move off slowly. Fine Dorset, 90s to 94s; inferior and middling, 60s to 80s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 13s per dozen lbs. On the whole, the bacon market is firm; but we have no improvement to notice in value. Prime small Waterford, landed, 44s to 47s; heavy, 42s to 44s; Limerick, small, 43s to 44s; and heavy, 40s to 42s per cwt. On board, choice parcels have realised 45s to 46s per cwt. Other kinds of provisions rule as last advised.

**Tallow.**—Our market is very firm, at higher rates. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 39s 3d to 39s 6d; and for forward delivery, 39s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 39s per cwt net cash.

**Oils.**—Most descriptions, except linseed, which is somewhat lower to purchase, move off steadily at full rates of currency.

**Cheese.**—Cheddar, 17s; Holywell, 18s 6d; Townley, 17s 6d; Hilda, 19s; Braddell's Hilda, 21s; Stewarts', 21s; Kellon, 21s per lb.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 12s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 12s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 9s per load.

**Spirits.**—Although several additions have been made to the stock of brandy, a good business is doing in that article, at full prices. Fine Jamaica rum is 1d per gallon higher. Geneva and other spirits dull.

**Hops.**—Fine qualities are in steady request, at full prices. In other kinds, very little is doing.

**Wool.**—The importers continue very firm. Although public sales will shortly take place, prices are well supported.

**Potatoes.**—Selected qualities move off steadily, at 45s to 46s per ton. In other kinds very few sales.

**Smithfield.**—The general demand has been tolerably steady this week, yet prices have been with difficulty supported.

**Beef.** from 3s 0d to 4s 2d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 2d per 8lb, to sink the offals.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—These markets continue to be well supplied with each kind of meat, the demand for which is in a regular state, on the following terms:—

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 2s 8d to 4s 2d per 8lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERR ET.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 11.

1st Dragon Guards: Cornet W J Birt to be Lieutenant, vice Fenwick. 7th: Assistant-Surgeon J H Llewellyn to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomson.

4th Regiment of Foot: Ensign F E Munnell to be Lieutenant, vice M'Carty. 36th: Quartermaster W Stuart to be Paymaster, vice H H Carmichael. 44th: Assistant-Surgeon J Thomson, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Llewellyn. 54th: Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class G M Webster, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Dawson. 67th: Surgeon J Morison to be Surgeon, vice Shells.

Rifle Brigade: Second Lieutenant and Adjutant P Macdonald to have the rank of First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant W W Knight to be First Lieutenant, vice Baldwin.

1st West India Regiment: Quartermaster-Sergeant W St Lawrence Murphy to be Ensign, vice Stokes.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut W J Dorehill to be Captain.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Assist-Surg J Trench to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Webster.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 9.

Corps of Royal Engineers: See Capt S Fresh to be Capt, vice Oldershaw; First Lieut W Cowper to be See Capt, vice Fresh; See Lieut J Murray to be First Lieut, vice Cowper.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—W Jones, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—R T Clarke, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

YORKSHIRE.—To be Deputy-Lieutenants: The Right Hon C Lord Stourton, the Hon A Lascelles, A Montagu, Esq.

Yorkshire Hussar Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry: the Hon W E Duncombe to be Captain, vice Fenwick.

South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet J Rocks to be Lieutenant, vice C S Lloyd; R A Benson to be Cornet, vice Rocks.

BANKRUPTS.

G TROTTER Gloucester, coachmaker. J STEAD, Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, grocer. J MATTHEWS and J MARTIN, Chichester-place, King's-cross, drawers. J STUCKES, Exeter, innkeeper. H J HINXMAN, Bury, Lancashire, apothecary. W CORNHILL, Bristol, cabinet-maker. J FREEMAN, Millbank, Worcestershire, cattle dealer. W DOBBS, Wolverhampton, brassfounder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W FORBES, Glasgow, jeweller. A M'BRY, South Mean, Aberdeen, farmer. K MACDONALD, Isle of Skye, farmer. D STEVEN, Edinburgh, provision merchant.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 14.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the death of Admiral of the Blue Alexander Wilton Schomburgk:—

Vice-Admiral of the Red James Carthew to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White John Wright to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Richard Thomas to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White James Murray Gordon to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Peter John D'Ugla to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart, G.C.B. K.C.H. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Captain the Right Hon Kenelm Lord Somerville has also been promoted to be a retired Rear-Admiral, on the terms stated in the London Gazette of the 1st of September, 1846, but without increase of pay.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

County of Dorset: F B Martin, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 10.

The Lord-Chancellor has appointed John Newbould, of Sheffield, in the county of York, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.



## NEW BOOKS. &amp;c.

Will be ready with the Magazines for February, price Two Shillings, **THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON READING BOOK.** Containing a Series of Lessons on the most amusing and instructive subjects, selected with great care from the best English Authors, in Prose and Verse. The whole beautifully and copiously illustrated with Plates elucidating the Lessons. Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

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